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YEAR BOOK
OF
THE HOLLAND SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK



1900



PREPARED BY THE SECRETARY
THEODORE M. BANTA

1894

YEAR BOOK
OF
THE HOLLAND SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK

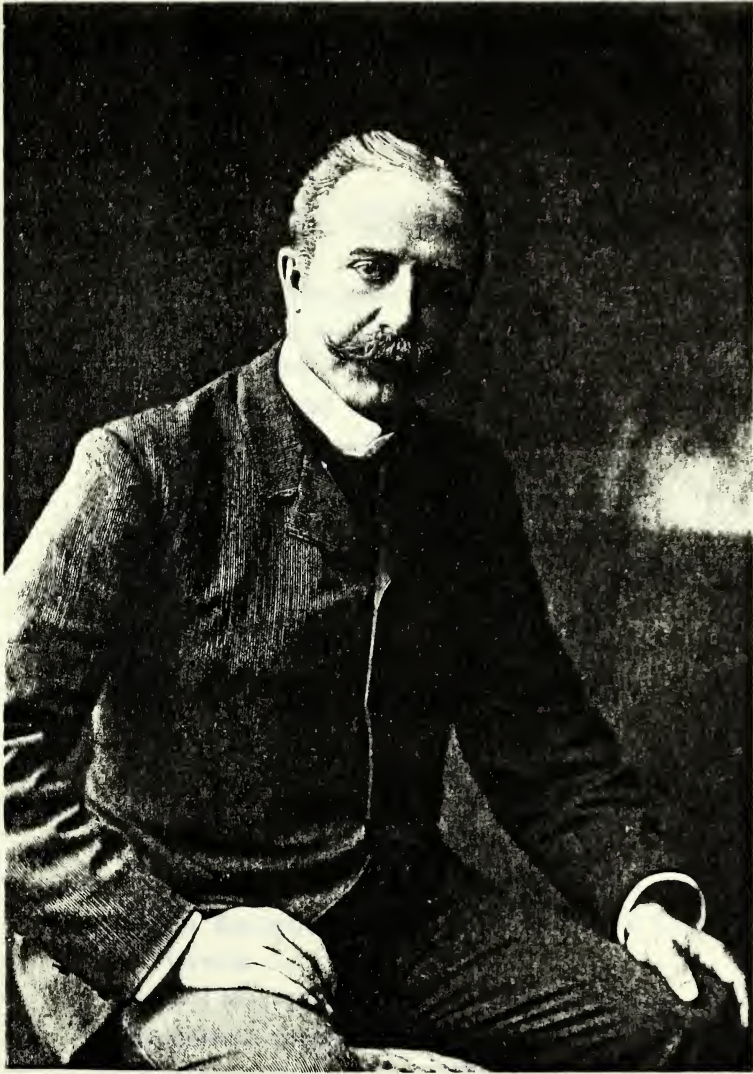
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THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
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TUNIS G. BERGEN.

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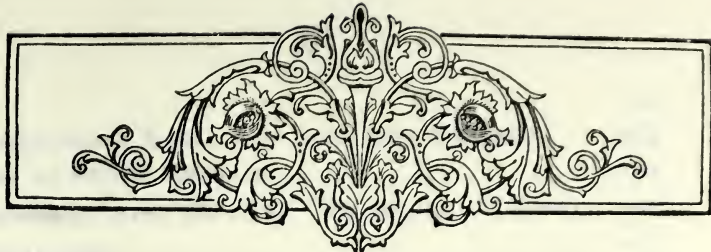
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D. V. Turner



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OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES.

OFFICERS.

ELECTED APRIL 6, 1900.

PRESIDENT.

HENRY VAN DYKE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

New York.....	LUCAS L. VAN ALLEN
Kings County.....	PETER WYCKOFF
Queens County.....	HENRY A. BOGERT
Westchester County.....	CHARLES R. DUSENBERRY
Orange County.....	JOHN D. VAN BUREN
Dutchess County.....	EDWARD ELLSWORTH
Ulster County.....	CHARLES BURHANS
Greene County.....	PHILIP V. VAN ORDEN
Albany County.....	ALBERT VAN DER VEER
Rensselaer County.....	SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD
Schenectady County.....	THOMAS L. BARHYDT
Montgomery County.....	JOHN D. WENDELL
Hudson County, N. J.....	HENRY H. BRINKERHOFF, JR.
Bergen County, N. J.....	JAMES M. VAN VALEN
Passaic County, N. J.....	ROBERT I. HOPPER
Essex County, N. J.....	CARLYLE EDGAR SUTPHEN
Monmouth County, N. J.....	WILLIAM E. TRUAX
Philadelphia, Pa.....	THEODORE VOORHEES
United States Army.....	STEWART VAN VLIET
United States Navy.....	ARTHUR BURTIS

SECRETARY.

THEODORE M. BANTA.

TREASURER.

ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT.

TRUSTEES.

Term Expires in 1901

HENRY R. BEEKMAN,
GEORGE G. DE WITT,
JOHN L. RIKER,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.

Term Expires in 1902

FRANK HASBROUCK,
CHARLES H. TRUAX,
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK,
EGBERT L. VIELE,
JOHN W. VROOMAN.

Term Expires in 1903

THEODORE M. BANTA,
HENRY VAN DYKE,
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
JOHN R. VAN WORMER.

Term Expires in 1904

TUNIS G. BERGEN,
SAMUEL D. COYKENDALL,
D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA,
JOHN H. STARIN,
JAMES B. VAN WOERT.

COMMITTEES.

ON GENEALOGY.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN,
JOHN L. RIKER,
JAMES B. VAN WOERT.

ON FINANCE.

WARNER VAN NORDEN,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
JOHN H. STARIN.

ON HISTORY AND TRADITION.

THEODORE M. BANTA,
ROBERT A. VAN WYCK,
FRANK HASBROUCK.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS.

	ELECTED
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.....	1885
ROBERT BARNWELL ROOSEVELT.....	1890
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.....	1891
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.....	1892
JAMES WILLIAM BEEKMAN.....	1893
WARNER VAN NORDEN.....	1894
D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA.....	1895
CHARLES H. TRUAX.....	1896
JOHN W. VROOMAN.....	1897
ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.....	1898
TUNIS G. BERGEN.....	1899
HENRY VAN DYKE.....	1900

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

FOR NEW YORK.

ROBERT BARNWELL ROOSEVELT.....	1885
MAUS ROSA VEDDER.....	1890
CHARLES H. TRUAX.....	1891
WARNER VAN NORDEN.....	1892
CHARLES H. TRUAX.....	1894
SAMUEL D. COYKENDALL.....	1896
TUNIS G. BERGEN.....	1898
LUCAS L. VAN ALLEN.....	1899

FOR KINGS COUNTY, N. Y.

ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN.....	1885
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.....	1887
TUNIS G. BERGEN.....	1888
HARMANUS BARKALOO HUBBARD.....	1890
JUDAH BACK VOORHEES.....	1891
DELAVAN BLOODGOOD.....	1893
WILLIAM C. DEWITT.....	1895
DELAVAN BLOODGOOD.....	1896
PETER WYCKOFF.....	1897

FOR QUEENS COUNTY, N. Y.

JOHN E. VAN NOSTRAND (for Newtown).....	1886
ANDREW J. ONDERDONK (for North Hempstead).....	1890
HENRY A. BOGERT.....	1894

OFFICERS.

FOR STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

	ELECTED
WILLIAM PRALL.....	1890
JAMES D. VAN HOEVENBERG (served three years).....	1891

FOR WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

CHARLES KNAPP CLEARWATER.....	1886
WILLIAM L. HEERMANCE.....	1889
EZEKIEL JAN ELTING.....	1891
WILLIAM L. HEERMANCE.....	1892
CHARLES H. ROOSEVELT.....	1892
DAVID COLE.....	1893
HARRIS E. ADRIANCE.....	1894
JOHN R. HEGEMAN.....	1896
WILLIAM L. HEERMANCE.....	1898
CHARLES R. DUSENBERRY.....	1900

FOR ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.

GARRET VAN NOSTRAND.....	1886
CORNELIUS R. BLAUVELT.....	1892
ISAAC C. HARING (served one year).....	1893

FOR ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

AMOS VAN ETTEN, JR.....	1888
CHARLES F. VAN INWEGEN.....	1893
SEYMOUR DEWITT.....	1894
SELAH R. VAN DUZER.....	1896
CHARLES H. SNEDEKER.....	1897
JOHN SCHOONMAKER.....	1898
JOHN D. VAN BUREN.....	1899

FOR DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

FRANK HASBROUCK.....	1887
EDWARD ELLSWORTH.....	1894

FOR ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.

ALPHONSO TRUMPBOUR CLEARWATER.....	1885
SAMUEL DECKER COYKENDALL.....	1888
AUGUSTUS SCHOONMAKER.....	1891
ELIJAH DUBOIS.....	1894
AUGUSTUS H. BRUYN.....	1895
CHARLES BURHANS.....	1898

FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.

AUGUSTUS W. WYNKOOP.....	1885
AARON J. VANDERPOEL.....	1886
PETER VAN SCHAICK PRUYN.....	1887
PIERRE VAN BUREN HOES.....	1891
CHARLES KING VAN VLECK.....	1894
JOHN C. DUBOIS (served one year).....	1896

OFFICERS,

FOR GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.

	ELECTED
EVERT VAN SLYKE.....	1886
PHILIP V. VAN ORDEN.....	1898

FOR ALBANY COUNTY, N. Y.

ALBERT VAN DER VEER.....	1886
--------------------------	------

FOR RENNELAER COUNTY, N. Y.

WILLIAM CHICHESTER GROESBECK.....	1889
CHARLES R. DE FREEST.....	1894
SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD.....	1897

FOR COBLESKILL, N. Y.

JOHN VAN SCHAICK (served eight years).....	1886
--	------

FOR SCHENECTADY COUNTY, N. Y.

JAMES ALBERT VAN VOAST.....	1886
GILES YATES VAN DER BOGERT.....	1890
JOHN LIVINGSTON SWITS.....	1893
JAMES A. VAN VOAST.....	1895
THOMAS L. BARHYDT.....	1896

FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, N. Y.

WALTER L. VAN DENBERGH.....	1886
ALFRED DE GRAAF.....	1893
JOHN H. STARIN.....	1894
MARTIN VAN BUREN.....	1896
JOHN D. WENDELL.....	1898

FOR BUFFALO, N. Y.

SHELDON THOMPSON VIELE (served five years).....	1889
---	------

FOR HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

THEODORE ROMEYN VARICK.....	1886
J. HOWARD SUYDAM.....	1887
HENRY M. T. BEEKMAN.....	1888
ISAAC I. VANDER BEEK.....	1889
GEORGE CLIPPINGER VARICK.....	1890
HENRY TRAPHAGEN.....	1891
CORNELIUS C. VAN REYPEN.....	1892
FRANCIS I. VANDER BEEK.....	1893
GARRET DANIEL VAN REIPEN.....	1894
CHARLES HENRY VOORHIS.....	1895
ISAAC PAULIS VANDER BEEK.....	1896
ISAAC ROMAINE.....	1897
WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF.....	1898
FRANK I. VANDER BEEK, JR.....	1899
HENRY H. BRINKERHOFF, JR.....	1900

OFFICERS.

FOR BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.

	ELECTED
GEORGE FREDERICK SCHERMERHORN.....	1886
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.....	1891
JAMES M. VAN VALEN.....	1893
JOHN PAUL PAULISON.....	1894
ELBERT A. BRINCKERHOFF.....	1895
ANDREW D. BOGERT.....	1896
PETER BOGERT.....	1897
JAMES M. VAN VALEN.....	1898

FOR PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J.

MARTIN JOHN RYERSON.....	1886
JOHN HOPPER.....	1888
ROBERT I. HOPPER.....	1898

FOR ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.

JOHN N. JANSEN.....	1894
ANSON A. VOORHEES.....	1896
MOSES J. DEWITT.....	1898
CARLYLE E. SUTPHEN.....	1899

FOR MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.

D. AUGUSTUS VAN DER VEER.....	1888
WILLIAM H. VREDENBURG.....	1894
PETER STRYKER.....	1897
WILLIAM E. TRUAX.....	1899

FOR SOMERSET COUNTY, N. J.

LAWRENCE VAN DER VEER.....	1888
JAMES J. BERGEN (served three years).....	1891

FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY, N. J.

WILLIAM HOFFMAN TEN EYCK.....	1886
CHARLES H. VOORHEES.....	1891
ABRAHAM V. SCHENCK.....	1894
WILLIAM R. DURYEE (served one year).....	1896

FOR CAMDEN, N. J.

PETER L. VOORHEES (served five years).....	1889
--	------

FOR PHILADELPHIA, PA.

EUGENE VAN LOAN.....	1889
SAMUEL S. STRYKER.....	1893
EUGENE VAN LOAN.....	1895
SAMUEL S. STRYKER.....	1897
THEODORE VOORHEES.....	1898

TRUSTEES.

FOR UNITED STATES ARMY.

	ELECTED
MAJOR-GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET.....	1890

FOR UNITED STATES NAVY.

DELAVAN BLOODGOOD.....	1890
WM. KNICKERBOCKER VAN REYPEN	1891
CASPER SCHENCK.....	1895
EDWARD S. BOGERT.....	1896
ARTHUR BURTIS.....	1897

SECRETARIES.

GEORGE WEST VAN SICLEN.....	1885
THEODORE MELVIN BANTA.....	1891

TREASURERS.

GEORGE WEST VAN SICLEN.....	1885
ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD.....	1886
EUGENE VAN SCHAICK	1890
TUNIS G. BERGEN.....	1896
ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT.....	1898

TRUSTEES.

HOOPER C. VAN VORST.....	1885
WILLIAM M. HOES.....	1885
WILHELMUS MYNDERSE.....	1885
ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD.....	1885
GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK.....	1885
DAVID VAN NOSTRAND.....	1885
HENRY VAN DYKE.....	1885
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.....	1885
PHILIP VAN VOLKENBURGH, JR.....	1885
EDGAR B. VAN WINKLE.....	1885
W. A. OGDEN HEGEMAN.....	1885
HERMAN W. VANDER POEL.....	1885
GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN.....	1885
BENJAMIN F. VOSBURGH.....	1885
JACOB WENDELL.....	1885
GEORGE G. DEWITT.....	1885
ROBERT BARNWELL ROOSEVELT.....	1885
LUCAS L. VAN ALLEN.....	1885
AARON J. VANDERPOEL.....	1885
HENRY S. VAN DUZER.....	1885
ALEXANDER T. VAN NEST.....	1886
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.....	1887

TRUSTEES.

ELECTED

THEODORE M. BANTA.....	1887
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.....	1887
FREDERIC J. DEPEYSTER.....	1887
WALTON STORM.....	1888
HENRY R. BEEKMAN.....	1889
JOHN L. RIKER.....	1889
WILLIAM W. VAN VOORHIS.....	1889
WILLIAM J. VAN ARSDALE.....	1890
HENRY S. VAN BEUREN.....	1890
JOHN W. VROOMAN.....	1890
WILLIAM D. GARRISON.....	1890
EUGENE VAN SCHAICK.....	1891
JAMES WILLIAM BEEKMAN.....	1892
ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD.....	1892
TUNIS G. BERGEN.....	1892
D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA.....	1892
CHARLES H. TRUAX.....	1892
ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.....	1893
ALEXANDER T. VAN NEST.....	1893
FRANK HASBROUCK.....	1894
ABRAHAM LANSING.....	1894
WARNER VAN NORDEN.....	1895
JOHN H. STARIN.....	1896
JAMES B. VAN WOERT.....	1896
EGBERT L. VIELE.....	1899
JOHN R. VAN WORMER.....	1899
SAMUEL D. COYKENDALL.....	1900





SYMPATHY WITH THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICS.

ON the suggestion of several Trustees, a special meeting of the Trustees was held at the Society's room, September 19, 1899, to consider the propriety of calling a special meeting of the Society to express sympathy with the South African Republic in its controversy with Great Britain.

It was unanimously voted to request the President to call such meeting on October 2d, and the President with Judges Van Hoesen and Van Wyck were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions to be presented at the meeting.

The Secretary was requested to make arrangements for the place of meeting.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Holland Society was held at Delmonico's, on Monday evening, October 2, 1899, President Tunis G. Bergen in the chair. About two hundred members had notified the Secretary of their intention to be present.

The President requested the Secretary to read the notice sent out for the meeting, which he had been requested to call by a letter signed by the following named members :

Robert A. Van Wyck, Augustus Van Wyck, George M. Van Hoesen, Charles H. Truax, John W. Vrooman, Theodore M. Banta, James B. Van Woert, Henry A. Bogert, Arthur H. Van Brunt, Henry L. Bogert, Edward B. Adriance, L. L. Van Allen.

The Secretary then read the notice which had been mailed to all members ten days before, as follows :

“A special meeting of the Holland Society of New York (called by the President in accordance with Section 2 of Article VII of the Constitution) will be held on Monday evening, October 2d, at 8 o'clock, at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, for the purpose of giving expression to the Society's sympathy with the South African Republic in its struggle against Great Britain for the preservation of its independence.”

The Secretary stated he had received thirty letters from members who were not able to attend, all of whom, with three exceptions, expressed their hearty sympathy with the South African Republic.

The President then spoke as follows :

PRESIDENT BERGEN'S REMARKS.

We meet as an American society. More than two centuries of American ancestors are behind us. More than eight generations of men born and bred on American soil are our heritage. With the blood of the ancient Netherlanders in our veins we repre-

sent the first of the Anglo-Saxons. In the Low Lands were nurtured the ancient Angles and Saxons who gave strength to England and add greater power to the United States.

Then, as Americans, as Anglo-Saxons, and with the blood of the old Dutch Republic in our veins, sons of sires who have fought for the principle of self-government in Europe and America, we assemble to-night.

There is a quarrel between two of our friends. A great empire is threatening a little republic in South Africa, nay, threatening two such little republics, with one of whom it never has had a quarrel. Englishmen and Boers are getting angry. Rifles are being loaded and swords drawn.

What should we Americans of this Society do? Shall we give any expression to our feelings at this crisis? Should we be silent?

Without a desire to disturb the good understanding between Great Britain and the United States, but for the sake of that good understanding, should we not appeal to the better nature of England, to the conscience of the British people, to that love of freedom and self-government which has formed the brightest pages in English history, to refrain from this cruel and unnecessary war, to restrain the attempt of some to extinguish the name of a little republic, even two little republics, and sweep them from the face of the earth?

Judge George M. Van Hoesen, on behalf of the Committee appointed by the Trustees, presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Holland Society of New York, composed exclusively of descendants of Dutch burghers resident in the colony of New Netherland before 1675, sympathizing deeply

with the burghers of the South African Republic in their struggle for the maintenance of their independence and autonomy, earnestly appeal to the Government of the United States to use its good offices with the Government of Great Britain for the preservation of peace between England and the Transvaal, and for the settlement of the points in dispute between those two nations in a manner that will save to the South African Republic the rights guaranteed to it by the convention of 1884.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of the President of this Society and two members selected by him, be authorized to present to the President of the United States a copy of the foregoing resolution and to urge upon him speedy action, that war may be averted between Great Britain and the South African Republic, or, if war still occurs, that peace may be concluded upon terms that the conscience of mankind will not condemn.

An animated discussion upon these resolutions ensued. An all but unanimous expression of sympathy for the Boers was manifested, but several members objected to requesting the Government at Washington to intervene.

Col. William L. Heermance, of Yonkers, spoke, in substance, as follows :

I favor the objects of this meeting, but when it asks this Government to interfere with the relations of foreign governments, I am opposed to it. If we interfere there, we make a mistake. I indorse the sentiments of the resolution, except where we ask our Government to take a part.

There we must quit, even in the face of the domineering and grasping policy of Great Britain. If I had been a younger man, and had not other ties here, I would have been glad to go to the Transvaal and lend a helping hand, but where another foreign country is concerned, we must quit. Still, I despise the whole policy England has pursued, with the

Bible in one hand and the shotgun in the other, but don't let us mix up in any way.

Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt said :

We all are agreed as to sentiment, but there are different ways of expressing this sentiment. It is open to question, and very serious question, too, whether this Society should appeal to our Government. We want to call the attention of the world to the fact that we sympathize with the Transvaal, but shall we appeal to Washington, which will take no action, and which, in my judgment, should take no action ?

Had any other government interfered with us in the recent war we would have taken deep offense. If we interfere abroad, even most delicately, it will be in an offensive way. Perhaps at the present moment we are under obligations to England. It seems to me that the friendship between us is of value, and will tend to good. With this friendly feeling these two nations could police the world. If we did n't appreciate the friendliness of England during our late Spanish war we certainly did appreciate the unfriendliness of other nations. I believe that England, as a conscientious nation, still will stop. I object to that part of the resolution, " that the conscience of mankind will not condemn," as offensive, and I move to substitute, " on terms honorable to both parties."

Judge Augustus Van Wyck followed :

I am surprised at the timidity of some of our members, descendants of a race that established liberty in Europe and a model here. Can it be that a race led by William the Silent has become so degenerate that it has nothing left but a boast of

ancestry? There is nothing in those resolutions which should offend England, and I appeal to the Secretary to see if we have n't taken similar action before.

The Secretary then read the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Society, April 6, 1896 :

Resolved, That the members of the Holland Society of New York learned with astonishment and indignation of the invasion of the territory of the South African Republic by British freebooters under the leadership of a man in the service of the Chartered Company. They denounce that invasion as an atrocious outrage upon an inoffensive people, and all who either openly or secretly took part in it as guilty of an act of land-piracy deserving the severest punishment known to the law.

Resolved, That the members of the Holland Society congratulate the Government and the people of the South African Republic upon their victory at Krugersdorp, and with hearts full of fraternal sympathy, they express the hope that in any conflict that may occur hereafter, either with hired ruffians in the employ of the Chartered Company, or with British troops sent to destroy the independence of their nation, the citizen soldiers of the Republic will repeat the lesson they taught at Majuba Hill.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly attested, be sent to President Paul Kruger and to General Joubert.

Judge Van Wyck continued :

It is most appropriate that the people of this metropolis should act, because the city was founded by the Dutch. As representative Americans, descendants of four or five nations, we should be most impartial judges. The oppressed Boers in South Africa are like the Pilgrims in New England. Fleeing from British oppression, they passed into the Orange Free State and into Natal and thence

into the Transvaal. There was no interference with the Transvaal until gold was found there. Those are the richest mines ever discovered, turning out already \$100,000,000 a year.

And suddenly England finds some of her rights have been trampled upon, not long after the discovery of this gold. So she insists that in the Dutch Parliament of the Republic members may speak English, and that British subjects shall have the right of franchise there without forswearing their allegiance to England. Don't disembowel these resolutions of all virility and simply say we are descendants of Dutch ancestors.

There is nothing offensive in this country saying to England, "America is a lover of peace, except where war is necessary, and it offers its kind services as an intermediary if her services are desired." Oom Paul [a cry of "God bless him!"] sent Jameson and those invaders to England to be tried, so that there might be no question of fairness.

Mr. Warner Van Norden said :

There is right and wrong on both sides. We sympathize with the Boers, but England has built up the greatest empire on the face of the earth, and we owe to her, more than to any other nation, the splendid progress of our race. We must not forget that little nations now are being absorbed by the greater. We have no right under our Society's Constitution to present such resolutions, and I am surprised that a learned judge should overlook that fact. We may as well pass resolutions in favor of a political party.

The discussion was participated in by several

other speakers, and the resolutions were finally adopted on a division.

The following cablegram was sent :

NEW YORK, October 3, 1899.

PRESIDENT KRUGER,
Pretoria :

Holland Society expresses sympathy with your cause and appeals to United States Government to use good offices with England to preserve your independence.

BERGEN, *President.*
BANTA, *Secretary.*

The following reply was cabled :

PRETORIA, October 7, 1899.

BERGEN, President Holland Society :

Dank voor sympathie (Thanks for sympathy).

STAATS SECRETARIS
(*State Secretary*).

On Monday, October 9, 1899, Carnegie Hall was crowded by an enthusiastic gathering of citizens of New York to express sympathy with the Boers. Judge Augustus Van Wyck presided and addresses were made by Hon. Bourke Cockran and Tunis G. Bergen, Esq.

December 31, 1899, a similar meeting was held under the auspices of the United Irish Societies at the Academy of Music, which was crowded, while thousands vainly sought admission.





THE OTHER SIDE.

BY J. HOWARD SUYDAM, D.D.

When you 've said your morning prayers, and to God have
given thanks

For the night's protection, and your bread,
And you go your daily way to your shops, or stores, or banks,
With the loved ones' benedictions on your head,
Will you kindly think of those who live so far away,
But whose homes are just as happy as your own,
And how your horrid war, which reason could not stay,
Is changing all their laughter into moan?
Duke's son—Cook's son—Son of a hundred kings,
Fifty thousand chosen men—men of might and bold,
Each obeying his country's call, but worthy of better things,
And all to answer to the cry for gold—gold—gold.

There are boys with hearts, and girls who love, in that land
so far away,

And they, too, have parted for the war,
They weep through sleepless hours of night, and then they
rise and pray,
As never have they wept and prayed before.
Their country is as dear to them as England is to you :
Freedom is the guerdon of their fight ;

They pledge their troth in kisses, then swear that they'll be
true

To their country's claims for all their might.

Cook's son—Duke's son—Son of a belted Earl—

None of these is the Dutchman's boy, but he feeds his
father's fold ;

He earns his bread, and pays his debts, and means to marry
the girl

When this war is over—waged for gold—gold—gold.

There are families by thousands who are mourning o'er their
dead,

Both in England and the land so far away :

While the Christian world is asking why this precious blood is
shed—

And if such a sacrifice will pay ?

If glory be the object, then how will this compare—

Though England be the victor in the end—

With the broken hearts at home, and the blackness of despair ?

Can any meed of glory this amend ?

Boers' home—Cook's home—home of the millionaire

Send afield their chosen men, and women too, we are told,

Have left the broom and taken the gun that they may have a
share

In fighting the foe who makes a war for gold—gold—gold.





The Poughkeepsie Dinner.

THE tenth annual dinner of the Poughkeepsie district members of the Holland Society of New York was held, as usual, in commemoration of the relief of the siege of Leyden, 1574, on its anniversary day, October 3, 1899, at the Nelson House.

The Vice-President for Dutchess County, Hon. Edward Elsworth, presided, and there were present the following named members and guests: I. Reynolds Adriance, Peter Adriance, Irving Elting, Jacob Elting, Jesse Elting, Frank Hasbrouck, Oscar Hasbrouck, Martin Heermance, Edward T. Hulst, Edward C. Hulst, Jacob Lefevre, J. Wilson Poucher, Edward Storm, Henry H. Van Cleef, Rev. Dr. A. P. Van Gieson, Frank Van Kleeck, George S. Van Vliet, with Tunis G. Bergen, President, and Theodore M. Banta, Secretary, from New York, as guests of the district members.

The menu read as follows:

*"Haring en witbrood
Leyden heeft geen nood."*

Oysters

VIN DE GRAVES.

Cream of Celery

AMONTILLADO.



The Philadelphia Dinner

The Philadelphia dinner was a very successful one, and the proceeds were used for the benefit of the poor.

The dinner was held at the Philadelphia Hotel, and was attended by a large number of the city's elite.

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Patties of Oyster Crabs

Planked Whitefish

Boiled Tongue, with Mushrooms

HUTSPOT.

PONTET CANET.

Leyden Punch

Red-head Duck

MUMM'S EXTRA DRY

Endive Salad

Philadelphia Ice-Cream, with Peaches

Fruit

Crackers

Cheese

Coffee

Cigars

To the *Poughkeepsie News-Press* we are indebted for the following account of the proceedings :

The dinner was presided over by Mr. Edward Elsworth, who is Vice-President, and at the head of the local society. Mr. Elsworth referred to the situation in the Transvaal early in his remarks and took the position which millions of others as well as Dutchmen and their descendants will surely take, that England is simply grabbing in the name of progress, simply playing her historic role of conqueror of the weak who would fain be strong through independence and the right to pursue happiness as freemen. There were no set toasts, but several excellent speeches were made as the members were called out.

Mr. Elsworth said in part : " We have not met for the purposes of self-glorification, but to commemorate the men who died behind the trenches at Leyden in defense of their honor and country. Our hearts should go out to that suffering country in the south of Africa. I regret that the Holland Society did not take action in regard to what I consider the most gross outrage on the part of England. It is true that the American people to-day are profoundly ignorant of the situation in the Transvaal. It has been represented to the American people that England is only advancing Anglo-Saxon civilization. This is wrong."

Here Mr. Elsworth told how the Boers had settled in South Africa before England ever thought South Africa worth civilizing. He described how Paul Kruger went as a boy on his

father's wagon to settle in that country. "England has no right there," said the speaker. "She did annex the Transvaal in 1877. In 1880 the Boers rebelled against England's domination. In 1881 England acknowledged the independence of the Boers. Now gold has been discovered, and England wants to take possession of the wealth which belongs to this sturdy people. Because of the fact that the Boers refuse to allow adventurers to enjoy their citizenship and protection without becoming citizens, England steps in to enforce that monstrous thing."

Rev. A. P. Van Gieson was called out by Mr. Elsworth to speak on the South African trouble, and the eloquent clergyman made one of his most interesting addresses, glowing with admiration for the seekers for liberty everywhere, and filled with words of praise for the race and the land at the board represented.

Rev. A. P. Van Gieson said: "When a bold, bad man sets out to do a bold, bad thing, in a bold, bad way, by force, I have a respect for him. But when a bad man sets out to do what he knows to be a bad thing, and does it under the guise of virtue, I have no respect for him. I have a good respect for England, and for its colonial government, but for England's treatment of the Transvaal I have the utmost contempt."

Dr. Van Gieson read an extract from a speech by the Duke of Devonshire on the subject, which he characterized as great hypocrisy, amid the approval of the gentlemen about him. The speaker told how the Boers, in their search for a place to settle and be free, went until they thought they were forever beyond the reach of England. It was not a good country to live in, not a promising country for prosperity. Dr. Van Gieson called English action unwarranted and unwarrantable. He expressed sincere hope that the Dutch Republic would be spared. He hoped the Boers would not strike the first blow; but there never was a nation on the face of the earth which practiced tyranny that did not suffer for it. "I do not know how the suffering will come. No English subject has suffered in the Transvaal in the least. The whole thing is on the part of England a case of unmitigated grab. I can see but one outcome of the war. In the Transvaal are 100,000 people, or thereabouts, and against them is the whole British empire. It must be the swift triumph of England. I hope the war may yet be averted."

Among the other speakers was Martin Heermance, who was gracefully complimented by the presiding officer, and asked to speak on the taxation in the Transvaal. He referred to the likeness of the situation in the Transvaal to that of our own in the Philippine Islands, England claiming that she is obliged to maintain order there and protect her interests. Mr. Heermance favored international arbitration instead of war in the case.

The President of the Holland Society, Mr. T. G. Bergen, was received with applause. He talked about the Society in an interesting way. Among other things he condemned some of the newspapers for their lack of accuracy, having reference especially to the reports given of the meeting of the Society in New York, October 2d, where resolutions were passed sympathizing with the South African Republic. He said that while we sometimes think we have public government, we really have a government by newspapers. Those who got the story of the Holland Society dinner last night, from the newspapers, lost the gist entirely. "We were all Dutchmen to the core, and practically unanimous for justice." He recalled how the few Dutchmen of the past fought against a world in arms, and it may be that the little band of Dutchmen in South Africa may repeat history. "God may be on their side!" President Bergen was listened to earnestly as he eloquently denounced England for her course against the Boers. "In the history of the small republics of the world," he said, "is the history of the advance of freedom in the world. The history of great countries is the history of tyranny, not always physical, but mental and moral tyranny. The power of the few is the mighty force, when the few have the quality. You have the quality, gentlemen."

Mr. Banta, the Secretary of the Holland Society, was next called upon, and among other things mentioned that so far as he had observed the great majority of the newspapers of this country sympathized with the South African Republic rather than with Great Britain. He stated he had received from a Press Clipping Bureau 165 extracts, giving editorial opinions on the question, and of these 145 were in favor of the Boers, and only 20 took the side of Great Britain.

Mr. Frank Hasbrouck being called upon to represent the Huguenot-Holland controversy at New Paltz, over the naming of the memorial house, denied vigorously that there was any controversy at all, and blamed all the trouble to the newspapers. Mr. Hasbrouck stood by President Bergen in his

condemnation of the newspapers, especially the New York newspapers. He made a telling speech, setting forth England's hypocrisy, saying: "Just as soon as gold was discovered in Venezuela, England raised a row about the boundary line. Just as soon as gold was discovered in Alaska, she raised a row about the boundary line, which is still on. Now she overleaps boundary lines in the Transvaal, where gold has been found, and wants to take the whole thing." Mr. Hasbrouck was applauded when he expressed the hope that the Boers would whip the English, as they had done in 1880.





Fifteenth Annual Banquet.

THE Fifteenth Annual Dinner of the Society was given in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday evening, January 18, 1900. The magnificent hall was decorated with the Society's Banner and with a number of American, Dutch, and old Netherland flags. Besides the President's dais there were a dozen long tables embellished with a profusion of roses, which presented a beautiful appearance when the procession of "four hundred" marched in from the superb Astor Gallery, where the members and their guests had assembled before dining. The souvenirs were little Dutch sabots and miniature reproductions of some of the most famous Dutch paintings.

The President of the Society, Mr. Tunis G. Bergen, presided, and seated with him were invited guests, representatives of sister societies, and former Presidents of the Holland Society, as follows:

Hon. Augustus Van Wyck, Judge Henry A.

Gildersleeve, Mr. John S. Wise; Mr. George G. Ward, St. George Society; Judge Charles H. Truax, Consul-General John R. Planten, Mr. John W. Keller, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Mr. Andrew McLean; Mr. William E. Dodge, New England Society; Mr. Louis Wiley, Society of the Genesee; Mr. Milton I. Southard, Ohio Society; Mr. Frederick de Peyster Foster, St. Nicholas Society; Mr. William M. Polk, Southern Society; Mr. Frederic J. de Peyster, Society of Colonial Wars; Judge P. Henry Dugro; Mr. Julien T. Davies, St. David's Society; Hon. George M. Van Hoesen, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Judge Henry R. Beekman.

Seated at the other tables were :

Col. Charles Agnew, W. H. Allen, Corydon M. Amerman, William H. H. Amerman, Cornelius V. Banta, Theodore M. Banta, Edward Barnes, Henry S. Bartow, James E. Bathgate, Jr., Tracy C. Becker, Henry M. T. Beekman, W. W. Benjamin, Francis H. Bergen, John W. H. Bergen, Tunis H. Bergen, James H. Birch, Daniel Blinn, Delavan Bloodgood, Andrew D. Bogart, Henry A. Bogert, Henry L. Bogert, R. A. Bonta, George Bowley, S. C. Bradt, Robert B. Brinkerhoff, William R. Bronk, Charles De Hart Brower, John Brower, Ward Brower, William L. Brower, W. Wallace Brower, Charles Burhans, Dr. Clark Burnham, Thos. J. Byrne, Mr. Calvi, Gen. Howard Carroll, W. H. Chapman, Edward C. Clark, Noah Clark, A. T. S. Clarke, Hon. George C. Clausen, Hon. A. T. Clearwater, Rev. Charles K. Clearwater, C. Arthur Comstock, John W. Cooper, F. E. Coursen, Samuel D. Coykendall, Dr. Boardette P. Craig, Adam A. Cross, M. Van Dyke Crusier, Dr. D. Le Roy Culver, Thos. J. Cummins,

Jr., Mungo J. Currie, Benj. G. Demarest, Johnston L. De Peyster, Jerome De Witt, Moses J. De Witt, Andrew Deyo, George Deyo, Jacob Deyo, Solomon L. F. Deyo, H. C. Dilworth, Isaac E. Ditmars, Justice Jonathan Dixon, S. C. T. Dodd, R. E. A. Dorr, H. P. Douglas, George W. DuBois, Charles Dusenberry, Jr., Charles E. Dusenberry, Charles R. Dusenberry, Elias W. Dusenberry, Peter Q. Eckerson, George C. Edwards, Edward Elsworth, Eugene Elsworth, E. J. Elting, Jacob Elting, Peter J. Elting, Rev. John G. Fagg, F. S. Flower, Jed Frye, George N. Gardiner, Jr., Walter P. Gardner, Hon. Garret J. Garretson, William W. Gillen, A. E. Greene, Alexander R. Gulick, Charlton R. Gulick, Ernestus S. Gulick, Louis Hannemann, Norris W. Harkness, Alvah D. Hasbrouck, Frank Hasbrouck, G. D. B. Hasbrouck, Garret R. Hasbrouck, Howard Hasbrouck, John C. Hasbrouck, John R. Hasbrouck, D.D., Joseph Hasbrouck, M.D., Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Gen. W. M. Healey, William L. Heermance, Adrian A. Hegeman, Alfred Hodges, Franklyn Hogeboom, John H. Hopper, Robert I. Hopper, Joseph H. Horton, E. B. Horwill, W. E. Horwill, Charles E. Hotchkiss, David H. Houghtaling, Harmanus B. Hubbard, E. Covert Hulst, Edward T. Hulst, William T. Hunt, Caleb S. Ives, William J. Ives, William A. Jennings, George E. Judd, Andrew J. Kiersted, Ira Andruss Kip, Jr., Francis D. Kouwenhoven, C. S. La Vake, Herbert D. Lent, Nelson P. Lewis, William A. Lewis, James V. Lott, Hon. P. C. Lounsbury, Edward T. Lovatt, H. R. Mackenzie, Arnold Marcus, John Marsellus, M. De M. Marsellus, Edgar L. Marston, John H. Matthews, Rev. E. M. McGuffy,

H. G. McKeever, Isaac F. Mead, Adrian Meserole, Walter M. Meserole, Peter F. Meyer, C. Harold Montanye, Jr., Charles M. Miller, E. F. M. Miller, Hon. Warner Miller, Frederick P. Morris, Robert C. Morris, Edward M. Muller, Isaac Myer, John G. Myers, Jr., Samuel Norris, Jr., George E. Nostrand, John L. Nostrand, Dr. Frederick J. Nott, Andrew J. Onderdonk, T. W. Onderdonk, L. J. O'Reilly, James W. Osborne, R. D. A. Parrott, Hon. Charles E. Patterson, Walter J. Peck, Addison B. Poland, John F. Praeger, Louis J. Praeger, Andrew J. Provost, Jr., W. S. Pyle, Abraham Quackenbush, Abraham C. Quackenbush, Cebra Quackenbush, John J. Quinn, Augustus Rapelye, Albert Rathbone, De Witt V. D. Reiley, John L. Riker, James A. Roberts, Dr. De Witt Romaine, Isaac Romaine, Dr. Hyman Roosa, Frederick Roosevelt, George A. Rosa, Edmund J. Scheider, J. Maus Schermerhorn, S. J. Schermerhorn, Edward W. Scott, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, F. S. L. Seaman, George Sherman, Robert Sickels, Willette R. Skillman, George W. Slingerland, George J. Smith, E. Stagg, Hon. John H. Starin, M. B. Streeter, C. Edgar Sutphen, E. Blair Sutphen, Theron Y. Sutphen, M.D., Rev. J. Howard Suydam, Lambert Suydam, William F. Suydam, John M. Tallman, Charles H. Taylor, Charles C. Ten Broeck, J. W. Tiedeman, F. A. Titus, Henry Traphagen, Edward L. Tripler, George B. Tripler, Arthur D. Truax, Paul N. Turner, E. B. Tuttle, Dr. J. Horton Tuttle, Lucas L. Van Allen, Henry Van Arsdale, F. T. Van Beuren, Jr., Frederick T. Van Beuren, M. M. Van Beuren, Henry S. Van Beuren, Arthur H. Van Brunt, Charles Van Brunt, Cornelius B. Van Brunt, De Witt Van

Buskirk, Henry H. Van Cleef, Judge Frank Van
 Cleve, Francis I. Vander Beek, Frank I. Vander
 Beek, Jr., Isaac P. Vander Beek, Harman B. Van-
 derhoef, Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, Nathaniel
 W. Vanderhoef, F. T. Vanderhoof, George W.
 Vanderhoof, A. Vanderlaan, John R. Vander Veer,
 Frank M. Van Deusen, Samuel C. Van Deusen,
 George M. Van Deventer, William Van Dorn,
 Harrison Van Duyne, Harvey D. Van Gaasbeek,
 Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, John G. Van Horne,
 Stephen V. A. Van Horne, Frederick W. Van
 Loan, Thomas Van Loan, George G. Van Mater,
 M.D., Calvin D. Van Name, Russell Van Ness,
 S. L. Van Ness, Frank R. Van Nest, Warner
 Van Norden, W. M. Van Norden, Frank D. Van
 Nostrand, John E. Van Nostrand, Townsend C.
 Van Pelt, Julius F. Van Riper, Abraham Van
 Santvoord, Harold Van Santvoord, Seymour
 Van Santvoord, Eugene Van Schaick, George
 W. Van Sicen, Eugene Van Slyke, Rev. Evert
 Van Slyke, E. S. Van Slyke, Garret A. Van Valen,
 James A. Van Valen, Eugene T. Van Valin,
 Peter Van Voorhees, Charles Van Voorhis, John
 Van Voorhis, Norman Van Voorhis, Edward
 W. Van Vranken, Josiah Van Vranken, Edward
 A. Van Wagenen, George Van Wagenen, H. W.
 Van Wagenen, John B. Van Wagenen, Edgar B.
 Van Winkle, Frank O. Van Winkle, John A. Van
 Winkle, Marshall Van Winkle, Jacob Van Woert,
 James B. Van Woert, John V. Van Woert, William
 Van Woert, Jasper Van Wormer, John R. Van
 Wormer, William H. Van Wormer, Jacob S. Van
 Wyck, William Van Wyck, J. Leonard Varick,
 Commodore P. Vedder, Dr. H. R. Vedder, Clar-
 ence C. Vernam, Albert V. B. Voorhees, Jr.,

Anson A. Voorhees, Frederick P. Voorhees, Judah B. Voorhees, Willard P. Voorhees, William H. Vredenburgh, Cornelius Vreeland, John W. Vrooman, Gen. William C. Wallace, Francis L. Wandell, Samuel H. Wandell, Townsend Wandell, Charles Wessell, Charles A. Wessell, Josiah A. Westervelt, Charles S. Whitman, Henry V. Williamson, Charles E. Witbeck, M.D., Reynier J. Wortendyke, Professor Witthaus, M. G. Wright, Peter Wyckoff, A. A. Zabriskie, Christian B. Zabriskie, and Simeon T. Zabriskie.

When the Gouda pipes and cigars were lighted President Bergen called the assemblage to order and said :





SALUTATION OF PRESIDENT BERGEN.

FELLOW-GRANDSONS of our grandfathers! Fellow-Vans, and those of us who have left the van behind us and are in the front! If that be invidious, let me explain that those of us who are in the front are in the van, and the van is in the front. I hope nobody has been omitted. Fellow-Inlanders! At least on this occasion we are all on the inside. If at times we do not know the advantage of this position, after this dinner we assuredly know the benefits of a good inside.

I wish to take you all into my confidence and announce a secret. I know it will go no farther, for all the guests have been sworn. In order to maintain this secret I must tell it in Dutch: *Eindelijk wordt een Spruit een Boom*. Of course, you will never allow this secret to go outside of this primitive Dutch interior, which reminds us so much of the homes of our forefathers. However, for the sake of our guests, I may say that I have simply uttered the motto of our Society. It is just as

secret, though printed on our menu card. In the latest vernacular, it means that the smallest Dutch word will sprout and make a boom. Now boom is Dutch, and you can never start a boom unless you start the Dutch. Think of the Dutch booms which have been started in modern times: booms in declarations of independence, booms in religious freedom, booms in colonizing, booms in industry and prosperity, and booms in liberty everywhere. No wonder the old Connecticut Yankee, about two hundred years ago, founded a proverb by exclaiming whenever he came upon anything which excited his admiring surprise: "Why, it beats the Dutch!" For it is hard to beat the Dutch. One of the greatest empires of the world discovered the truth of that proverb some time ago. Excuse me, I allude to the empire of Charles V.

Now, the object of a Dutch dinner is to lay the foundation for a smoke. Then, while we sit and dream away, the toasts are brought on, hot and brown, and just moist enough. If I should depart from the old Dutch words, and make use of those words which we have borrowed from the Latin race, which some of the proudest of us are now calling degenerate,—improperly, I think,—I would be indulging in what is termed in the newspaper vocabulary, "post-prandial oratory," which, of course, as your presiding officer, I should not be guilty of. It would be doing violence to the object of a Dutch dinner. But there are places, of course, where that kind of oratory is always on tap.

Between the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn there is a great iron tunnel. It is used for the purpose of conveying gas. Now the gas flows toward Brooklyn naturally. There are more ban-

quets on Manhattan than on Long Island, and the flow is outward. Now, that tunnel is about ten feet in diameter, and men have walked through it. The most efficient men we send to Congress nowadays make frequent trips to New York in order to walk through that tunnel. They generally select those hours when the gas is flowing, so that the pages of *Congressional Records* may be swelled for the sake of admiring constituents. I am happy to state that the guests who honor us at this board to-night have never been through that tunnel.

One of the early ambitions of the Holland Society was to get on top of *Knickerbocker's History of New York*. For years, you know, it has been taken for a serious production. Even Darling's famous sketches, which illustrated that great work, were accepted as portraits. This, too, in spite of the fact that if there were anything the Dutch did better than making dikes, it was making portraits. There are parts of our country where the book is still taken seriously. It was not long ago that I saw one of our school-books, the fluent and numerous authors of which only discovered within the last fifteen years that the Dutch colonized the Middle States, still embellishing its pages about early New York with Darling's burlesques of the Knickerbockers.

But it is still hard for some people to appreciate a joke when it lasts through an entire book and is bound in solemn calf. I gave a copy of Mark Twain's *Innocents Abroad* to a fellow-student of mine at a German university, who was studying English, and his most profound remark after he had finished reading it was that he was astounded that in this age of the world any country could pub-

lish a book which betrayed such colossal ignorance of history—" *Dummheit!* " he exclaimed. At least we have succeeded in startling many of our fellow-Americans with the news that there are others.

I stepped into a New England museum, an historical museum, one day, in search of chronicles. The intellectual-looking curator finally referred me to a dusty upper shelf, where he said there might be a lot of old Dutch trash. Sure enough, there was a little mine there. So I told the learned curator that he was quite right. There was n't an English word in the stuff. It was a lot of Dutch *illiterature!*

Ah! we never did have many historical allusions made to us by New England writers — still, fifteen years of this Society have made a difference.

Of course, on this occasion I do not wish to claim the earth for the Dutch. Your fathers, you know, never did have much of the earth given to them, to start with. They were obliged to dig a hole in the ocean and then build a dike around it before they could go ashore to their own country.

Still, wherever the Dutch do touch the earth they like to stay. There they generally do stay until they choose to move. You may coax them, and they will hustle. But if you try to drive them, you can't get a move on them.

It has lately been discovered by one of the mightiest powers on earth — how hard it is to make a few Dutch move on!

And now we are in the after-dinner clouds,— on the happy smoking grounds.

Ah! this is a more blessed smoke than that which rises rank with the smell of human blood from the battle-fields in South Africa.

But, in the presence of our guest and my old friend the President of the St. George's Society, who sits near me, I may not violate the ancient principles of hospitality established by our fathers, and dwell as seriously as I might upon the cruel South African spectacle. It would be pleasanter, indeed, to stroke the handsome mane of the British Lion than twist his royal tail at this time when the Lion is at the Dutchman's dinner table as his guest, and sacred by all the laws of the Dutch.

However, I venture to say that if, as President of this Holland Society, this Society of the earliest Americans, I should be permitted to take the American Eagle to South Africa on an errand of mercy and good-will offering,—peace with honor might well be the outcome.

Then smoke away, my brothers. Smoke is one of the few things your fathers made which have disappeared from the earth.

While the clouds of reverie are about our heads, let us for a moment see the old vision : The long lines of the dikes and dunes are before us—the thousand windmills, the languishing canals, the fishermen in the boats, the farmers in their gardens, and the cattle in the meadows. We look again, and we see the burghers gathering in the cities, and the farmers in the villages, muttering about freedom and the rights of men, while across the lowlands are moving the cohorts of Spain. We see again the nobles at their dinner take up the scornful jest of the “Beggars,” and defiantly wave the “Beggars' platter and his wallet. We see them hang the “Beggars' Penny” about their necks, and soldiers and sailors and burghers and farmers do the same on land and sea. We behold again the fall of the noble

Orange, and see again, as they tear away his shirt to staunch the wound, the "Beggar's Penny" around his neck, stained with his patriot blood.

O little land of the mighty few! Again we read the truce in those eighty years of war, and see, before the ink was dry upon that treaty of peace, the *Half Moon* dash bravely across the unknown sea and cast its anchor off the island of the Manahattoes. We see the other ships that come with hardy men and women to settle these shores. In vision their lives of struggle and privation come before us, and we see those old homes of our great-grandfathers, built of stone and heavy timbers, made not for time but for eternity. To-night we see again those strong-willed men, whose eyes looked you straight, and whose hands gripped you true. And by the hearthstones we see again the broad, benignant brows of those grand dames of ours, where love and purity and tender mercy sat on their throne! Oh, you men from Jersey hills and meadows, and the Catskills, from the Hackensack, the Rondout, the Mohawk, from Long Island's bays and shores, from Hudson's mighty river—will you forget? No; by the God of our fathers, and these colors that float above us, we shall remember!





ADDRESS OF JUDGE GILDERSLEEVE.

“NIEUW AMSTERDAM THE BUD;
NEW YORK THE FULL-BLOWN FLOWER.”

And if on daily scandals fed,
We seem at times to doubt thy worth,
We know thee still, when all is said,
The best and dearest spot on earth.

Mr. President and Gentlemen :

WHERE is New York? It will be conceded that this is a proper inquiry at the outset of a response to the toast that has been assigned to me. Some years ago, a well-known New York gentleman, travelling in Egypt, wished to communicate with his Wall Street office by telegram. He wrote out his message and passed it in to the clerk, who, upon reading it, much surprised my friend by asking, “Where is New York?” The shocked banker pulled himself together, and the best reply he could make was, “It is opposite Jersey City.” It is not my purpose to introduce you to-night to New York, by way of Jersey City, and spend the evening around the Battery. I ask your kind

indulgence for a few moments, that I may state some facts and reasons that warrant an honest New Yorker in feeling proud at being able to say, "I am a resident of the Metropolis of the New World." The course of its early history is found in the political history of the Province. In 1743 it was practically the capital of the Province. Here the principles of social, political, and religious liberty were nourished, and have ever found earnest and capable advocates. Universal liberty was recognized as a principle incident to national prosperity, and the Empire State, adhering to this sentiment, was among the first to grant freedom to the slaves. Love of liberty and the desire of freedom from foreign dominion, on the night of July 9, 1776, caused the residents of New York to hurl from its pedestal in Bowling Green the equestrian statue of George III., and mould his leaden majesty into patriotic bullets. Its people have never been wanting in love of liberty and loyalty to their country. They have been among the first to offer their services to the Government in time of war, and many a bloody battle-field attests their valor. No troops in the Civil War made a better record at the front than the Excelsior Brigade. The New York soldiers were in the hottest of the fighting at Bull Run, Antietam, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, and other battles, and in the last struggle at Appomattox, which was more ceremony than conflict, the New York soldiers took a conspicuous part.

It is indeed a fit place for our living heroes to come to receive the grateful homage of our common country. It is also most appropriate that the mortal remains of our most distinguished men

should here find their final abode. With the unanimous approval of the American people, the remains of Ulysses S. Grant rest in Manhattan soil, upon the banks of the noble Hudson. Its constantly moving waters carry to every land the story of his glorious achievements in both war and peace. He was the greatest soldier of our day, and every true New Yorker, not only to-day, but for ages to come, will point with pride and devout affection to Morningside Heights and the tomb there that marks his grave. Other objects of interest are enthroned upon these Heights, and deserve especial mention. Columbia University is there, to furnish learning for those seeking mental development; St. Luke's Hospital provides relief for those who are the victims of physical ailments; and St. John's Cathedral will be an everlasting monument to religion, and one of the grandest temples ever dedicated to Deity. To those who survive all, and seek for true happiness in domestic bliss, Barnard College can furnish wives who will insure a happy life. And as a last resort, if the worst comes to the worst, for the poor devil who can find nothing good in this world, the river is near at hand.

It was in this City, on March 4, 1789, the United States Government was formally launched upon the world. On that day, George Washington, first President of the United States, took the oath of office where now stands the Sub-Treasury Building in Wall Street.

New York enjoys the honor of having furnished the first Chief Justice of the United States. John Jay, of New York, served as Chief Justice from 1789 to 1795. Daniel Webster, in speaking of John Jay, said, "His character is a brilliant jewel

in the sacred treasury of national reputation. When the spotless ermine of the judicial robe fell on John Jay, it touched nothing less spotless than itself."

New York City, from time to time, has recognized the service of loyal Americans to their country by the erection to their memory of monuments that may be found upon every hand, as we walk through the thoroughfares of our beloved Metropolis. The equestrian statue of Washington at Union Square is among the first to attract attention; and upon the same site, presenting arms to the Father of our Country, we see the bronze statue of the Marquis de Lafayette, who left home and luxury to share the fate of our Revolutionary Fathers, and rendered to America an inestimable service. Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the National Treasury, has his statue on the East Drive in Central Park. In recognition of the sciences, we find Morse, who contributed to the world's progress by the telegraph. In honor of a statesman, we see Seward at Madison Square and Twenty-third Street, who, by reason of his devotion to his country, barely escaped martyrdom, in company with the man who, among great Americans, is second only to Washington, — the immortal Lincoln. We see, also, in Madison Square, our own dignified and capable Arthur, President of the United States; and, near by, to remind us of the valuable acquisition the War with Mexico yielded, stands the beautiful monument to General Worth. Hard by, we see the bronze statue of the gallant Farragut, who fought his war-vessels from the shrouds of his flagship, that he might better direct their movements. The literature produced in New

York, during the first half of the nineteenth century, takes high rank among the world's best efforts. Irving, Bryant, Poe, Cooper, — all may be seen in bronze,—they and their comrades contributed more to the literary honor of their native land than any group of American authors that can be named.

The stimulant to civic pride does not end with tangible objects. Most of us can recall, and when we are gone the records of events will tell, how the grand pageants have moved through our streets with banners flying and bands playing, and over and above the noise of all have been heard the joyful huzzahs of the people in recognition and celebration of some great work accomplished, by which mankind must benefit ; or in grateful acknowledgment of the services to their country of patriots upon land and sea. Time will not permit me to name even the great events. This general reference must bring to the minds of most of you grand occasions you will never forget, and as often as you recall them your bosoms will swell with pride, and you will rejoice over your habitation.

I should deserve severe censure, if I allowed this occasion to pass without congratulating the Rapid Transit Commissioners and their able ally, the Corporation Counsel, upon reaching the point in their labors where they are able to award to Mr. John B. McDonald the contract to build the Tunnel Road. The Commissioners have pursued their work with an industry, ability, and fixedness of purpose that deserve the highest commendation. Judging from the increase in valuations and the general prosperity that the Elevated Road brought to the city, we may safely prophesy that the

completion of the Tunnel Road will open up a new era of prosperity in our history. I am sure the best wishes of all our people will be with Mr. McDonald, his associates, and subordinates, in carrying on the work, and we confidently trust that at an early day he will bring to a successful completion this great public improvement.

I am permitted to name but a few of the advantages, objects, incidents, and sentiments that appeal to the pride of loyal New Yorkers. Thousands must be left unmentioned. Bearing these things in mind, should not the citizen of our municipality, living under laws that he has had a voice in making, when he thinks something has gone wrong, confidently file his complaint with the proper tribunal, and seek, without misgivings, those remedies the Constitution and laws are ample to give?

When, Mr. President and gentleman, has a charge of corruption or an accusation of crime been made, supported by competent evidence, where the guilty went unwhipped of justice? The Grand Juries, before entering upon their duties, solemnly swear "to present no person from envy, hatred, or malice, nor to leave any one unrepresented through fear, favor, affection, or reward, or hope thereof, but to present all things truly, according to the best of their understanding." What does this imply? Honest thought and honest action,—the beacon-lights that guide men to prosperity and happiness, and municipalities to wealth, power, and glory. It is with these principles before them that our courts undertake the responsible duties of administering the civil and criminal laws. How well they have succeeded, let others tell, who are best calculated to judge. At a recent gathering of

the Bar, a leading member, after mentioning the names of some of the distinguished judges who have made illustrious the Bench and Bar of England stated that "there never was a time when the work of an English judge was more arduous or more conscientiously done." This eminent lawyer then added, "I am glad to have the opportunity, speaking as I do for the Bar, to bear testimony to the untiring industry, the self-sacrificing labor, and the judicial ability with which the judges of our city discharge their duties."

The best government is secured by a rigid enforcement of the law. By this method, we get the benefit of good laws, and pernicious laws are soon exploited and abolished. If our statutes are not adequate to correct government abuses and punish wrong-doers, seek new and proper legislation. A man accomplishes no good by villifying and reviling his fellow-citizens. If our municipal home needs cleansing, the law provides a way. Vituperation and slander bring reproach upon all alike, and never accomplish the punishment of a single offender. Perfection should not be expected in any municipal government. We are human. Let us try never so hard, our course cannot always be the wisest and the best. Whate'er may befall, "Civic Pride" should ever be our watchword. Let those of us who love New York, and are proud of its history; proud of its avenues and streets; its improved means of transit; its universities; its colleges and schools; its churches and charities; its huge "marts of commerce," rivalling in height its great church spires; its stately libraries; its princely homes, and its humble dwellings, thank God that its defamers are few and unpotential.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped
out of the car was the smell of
fresh air. It was a relief after
being stuck in traffic for hours.
I looked around and saw
people walking in all directions.
The city was alive with activity.
I had never seen it like this before.
The streets were clean and well-maintained.
The buildings were tall and modern.
It was a beautiful sight.

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As long as there are builders, there will be some ever ready to destroy. Our city has survived all political, social, and economic upheavals, and stands to-day, with its four million people, the Metropolis of the New World: satisfied with her progress; secure in her inherent strength, and confident of the future.



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ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN S. WISE.

“DUTCH CIVILIZATION.”

It has given to the people of the Netherlands a larger share of liberty than any other European nation has enjoyed, and secured to the darker races of the Dutch colonies a prosperity and contentment that no other subject people ever attained.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen :

WHEN your representative, Judge Van Hoesen, called upon me he told me that I might speak upon any subject on earth, and I told him that I had, I believed, spoken already upon every subject on earth. It is getting late in the banqueting season and I have been at it nearly every night. “Now,” he said, “it is a sort of cosmopolitan gathering. How would it suit you to speak about the English?” I said, “Not much.” Then he said, “Will you not try it on the Boer side?” “Oh, no!” said I. “One fellow has tried that already this winter.” At a gathering like this, one is like the man in the Civil War when he got between the lines. The first time he was caught, the party who captured him said, “What side are you on?” “Well,” said he, looking

at their blue coats and gray trousers, "I am a Union man." Whereupon they said, "You are, are you? We want everything you have; we are Confederates." Soon afterwards he met a party who wore gray coats and blue trousers, and they asked him what side he was on. He thought he would strike it right this time, and replied that he was a Confederate, whereupon they, being Union scouts, looted him. The third time he encountered a party, "What side are you on?" said they. Looking at them for a long time, he at last exclaimed: "Come now, boys, stop your foolishness; what side are you on?"

Looking over the lists of guests I made some suggestions to the Judge and told him I thought I saw the name of a gentleman who would talk for the Boers, pointing out the name of Hogeboom. Then he asked, "Who will talk for the English?" I said, "Unless we hear some more encouraging news from Buller to-night, Mr. Onderdonk will do very well." Pardon this strained allusion to the under dog!

Well, I was instructed to speak about the influence of Dutch Civilization. In doing so I must steer clear of the present situation as much as possible. I have seen the little fellow tackle the big one before, and know only too well the result. I feel that in this gallant fight, now going on, the ultimate result must be like that which befell the Indian who lassoed the locomotive out West. When the engineer saw him wheeled through space at the rate of forty miles an hour fast to his own lasso, he rested his head upon his hand, and watching from the window said, "Indian, I admire your pluck, but d—— your judgment!" You know,

my friends, I am an ex-Confederate and know how it is myself !

So much for frivolity ; and now a moment for serious thought. We are all proud of the record of the Dutch. I have a streak of Dutch in me myself, and I am very proud of it. My Dutch ancestor, Cornelis Melyn, received the first patent for Staten Island, and went there and stayed two days, when the Indians drove him off, and he never returned. The better part of valor is discretion, a feature always prominent in the Dutch character.

At your annual dinner you hear described from year to year the important part which the Dutch have played in the civilization of this nation. For three hundred years their influence has been so marked everywhere, and especially in our great nation, that one who studies Dutch character and history never ceases to wonder at the powerful and great and widespread influence of this little nation. I shall delay you but a moment to remind you that we are indebted to the Dutch more than to any other nation for religious liberty, for freedom of conscience, the liberty of the press—which unfortunately is too often the license of the press—and many others of our most cherished institutions. Yet I know nothing which illustrates better the diversity of the Dutch genius than her history as the possessor and governor of colonies and her sagacious management of her dependencies. Within a brief year, in a moment, almost the twinkling of an eye, the whole policy of our nation has been revolutionized concerning colonial possessions in a manner totally unforeseen. For a hundred years we boasted of our isolation, and our utter lack of complication with, or interest in, European policies.

We believed our true destiny was to avoid entanglements with the affairs of other nations. Although for hundreds of years England and Spain and Portugal and Holland and France, and lately Germany, had been gaining in colonial possessions, we had none, and boasted that we wanted nothing. Yet we have leaped right into the midst of the possession of, and responsibility for, colonial dependencies in a way that must, in the nature of the case, revolutionize our whole conduct and change our national course in the future. I am not one of those who are alarmed at this. Our nation has done so many surprising things, and done them so surprisingly well, that I have faith in the power of Americans to do yet another thing well.

But this is what has happened to us: At the opening of the year 1898 England led, and Spain closely followed her, as the largest owner and governor of colonial possessions. This year England still leads, but Spain has dropped out of the list of governments with important colonial possessions, and the United States has moved up to second place among the nations.

Now, shall we perform our self-assumed task well or badly? "Well?" Of course we will. If we do not lose our head and think we know it all at once, we will gain union and glory and wealth by the change, I feel well assured. You have all known instances of people getting into new enterprises and thinking that they know all about them until they find out the contrary, and coming out of them very much crestfallen. Some years ago, when, at the end of the civil strife, the South was reduced to the condition of unreconstructed territories, the

North rushed down there in the pride of its conquest, in the confidence of its power, and undertook to teach the South how to run State governments as they never had been run before. The North knew so much about it that before it finished the task it found it did n't know anything! For example, they came to the State of Virginia, where there is about a man to a mile, and enacted a constitution which put the State under the township system of New England, and continued many other features that experience has proved to be not only worthless but foolish. They revolutionized suffrage, and in the effort to cut down the representation of the rebels, by giving suffrage to the negroes, they doubled the representation, and so fixed it that one old rebel to-day votes as many times as twenty loyal Northern men. They stayed with us long enough to show us how to run their wonderful machine, and while they made the name "Carpetbagger" immortal, nobody has ever considered him a model ruler. The Northern man also thought he knew all about farming in the South, and went down there after the war and said, "Stand aside, natives, and let us show you how to farm your Southern lands!" They took their capital with them, and they had indeed more energy than the Southerner. They promised to make the South blossom like a rose with their superior methods. How did it all turn out? Why, ten years after that, ninety-nine per cent. of the men who tried thus to inject Northern ideas and Northern methods into Southern farming had lost everything they put into the South.

And it all came, political and economic failure, from foolish pride and empiricism, and from

contempt for actual conditions and for the knowledge of the natives, humble though they be.

We have placed upon us now the responsibilities of these colonies. It behooves us not only to acquaint ourselves with the characteristics and capabilities of their people, but to study the methods employed by other nations who have succeeded in dealing with their colonial possessions. Before we advance one step further we must assure ourselves that we make no mistake in the way in which we organize our new possessions. If we look at what other nations have done we shall see much to guide us. For example, while England has in many respects been very successful in dealing with her colonies, she has attempted in many places to make Englishmen of them and failed. She has learned that she cannot put brown spats on the barefooted savages, or make them wear monocles and carry heavy walking-sticks like London cads. We have the benefit of her failures when she tried fantastic notions about elevating savages and teaching them her religion, or making them adopt her method of life. We have the benefit of Spain's experience, and have seen her by tyranny and lack of sympathy and a grasping policy lose all her colonies. When we turn to Holland, we see that in the government of the islands of Java and Celebes she has given us an example of wise, conservative government, under which her colonies have grown from five to twenty-five millions of people in seventy years. How has she accomplished it? Simply by the exercise of sound common sense, and from the fact that the Dutch have never thought that they knew more than they did or could accomplish miracles. They

found a nation of naked savages, who decorated their rooftrees with human skulls, and yet in seventy-five years, without attempting to furnish them with a new religion, without attempting to furnish them a code of morals and manners on the plane of European civilization, without shocking them every hour with new revolutionary schemes, they have, by wise and judicious handling of these people as they found them, elevated them to a plane of almost civilization. How? Simply by utilizing their old leaders and holding on to the people by their faith in these old leaders. They placed one true and tried Dutchman, called an Elder brother, by the side of every old and trusted leader of the Javanese and Celebes, and he, from time to time, infused into the leader some idea of civilization, which this leader in time imparted to his followers, until they attained their present advanced condition. I do not mean to say that the problems existing there and the difficulties to be overcome are the same as those existing in the countries which have fallen to our lot. It stands to reason that the people of Cuba are in many respects different from the people in the Philippines, and those in Puerto Rico and the Sandwich Islands are *sui generis*. But this is certain, that each must be handled from the standpoint of the intelligent common sense, the profits from experience, the conservatism, the catholicism, the patience, the kindness, and the breadth of view which have been characteristic of the Dutch nation, at home and abroad, for the past three centuries.

It is a great problem which confronts us. It is not a political problem in the sense of party politics; it is not a Democratic problem or a Republican

problem ; but is one which appeals to the heart and brain of every patriotic citizen who desires to see the Republic grow in power and in glory. It must be dealt with in such manner that we shall steer clear between the extremes of paternal despotism and sentimental legislation, which shall inject into the body politic a dangerous franchise, which will prove a menace to our own freedom and the intelligent purity of our own institutions. We do not owe it to ourselves, or to them, or to civilization that we shall go there proclaiming the dogma, which we do not believe ourselves, that all men are born free and equal. They are not ! Men are born just as horses and mules and donkeys and dogs are born. Some are of one kind and some of another. An old darkey was once asked to define the difference between a mule and a jackass. He promptly replied : "A jackass is exactly like a mule, only a mule is a little more so !" Just so, an intelligent Christian American citizen may be just like a Cuban, Puerto Rican, a Sandwich Islander, or a Filipino, but I, for one at least, believe the American is a little more so !

We must realize that, for the present at least, we have had enough of Fourteenth Amendments ! We want to get a good, strong-minded American administration, which will take these intellectual babies, whose cradles we must rock, and put them to school when they are large enough, and birch them if they do not study their books, and keep them in healthy and kindly tutelage until they are ready to graduate. Then it will be time enough to consider their status and their rights to citizenship, absolute or qualified. To deal with them otherwise now, would be midsummer madness.

Common sense lies at the foundation of it all. The man who announces himself an anti-expansionist now is an intellectual cuckoo peering into some last year's bird's-nest in which to drop his addled egg of thought.

We have these islands and can't get rid of them. We have expanded. Nobody else will take them until they are put in better condition than they are at present; not only a great and solemn responsibility is upon us, but a business duty which calls for the best and most thoughtful and earnest care of the statesmen of America, no matter what party they belong to. We will always be able to find something to fight about between our respective parties, but it must be something else than this, for the issue of expansion is as finally settled as that decided at Appomattox.

Now, I have already spoken too long. You see I have avoided current war topics or discussion of the present troubles in South Africa. One thing I may say, however, without exposing the bias which I confess I have in the controversy, and it is this: that in my heart of hearts I grieve to see such valor, such steadfastness of purpose, such loyalty to conviction, such cheerful laying down of life for the cause which each of the contestants believes in, as we are witnessing to-day in South Africa.

When, on the one hand, we behold Britain, with unbounded power and in her matchless might, advancing her standards, the valor of Englishmen compels the homage and excites the pride of every man on earth in whose veins the blood of Englishmen is flowing. When, on the other hand, we turn to the bravery, the coolness, and the simple faith in the right of their cause with which England's

adversaries meet her, and observe the devoted way in which they fight and die ; when we behold them winning victories without elation, and sustaining defeat without murmur, cold and still indeed must be the heart, I say, that does not appreciate such manhood, such courage, and such devotion to principle, whether the Boer be right or wrong.

In the presence of such contestants one cannot but think that the great poem recently dedicated to England by her greatest living poet describes as well, in its every sentiment, the faith of Holland as the faith of Great Britain herself, and every man who admires courage must pray for a cessation of their strife.

God of our fathers, known of old —
 Lord of our far-flung battle line —
 Beneath whose awful hand we hold
 Dominion over palm and pine —
 Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
 Lest we forget, lest we forget !

The tumult and the shouting dies —
 The Captains and the Kings depart —
 Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
 An humble and a contrite heart.
 Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
 Lest we forget, lest we forget !

Far-called our navies melt away —
 On dune and headland sinks the fire —
 Lo, all our pomp of yesterday,
 Is one with Nineveh and Tyre !
 Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
 Lest we forget, lest we forget !

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
 Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe —
 Such boasting as the Gentiles use,
 Or lesser breeds without the Law —

Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard —
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And, guarding, calls not Thee to guard,—
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord! AMEN.





ADDRESS OF MR. KELLER.

“THE TRUE AMERICAN.”

Confident of the greatness of his own country, he does not build his hopes of her future upon expectations of the patronage of any foreign power.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen :

THE other day a man walked into my office and said : “ We are going to have a meeting in sympathy with the Boers, and we want to use your name as a Vice-President.” I answered instantly, “ Use it !” Then I looked at him and said, “ But you are an Irishman.” “ Oh, yes,” he replied ; “ most of us in this movement are Irish.” “ But why not leave it to the Dutch in America to hold the meeting ?” I inquired. “ Sure,” said he, “ if we left it to the Dutch, the war would be over before the meeting was held, and then we would n’t have a fist in the fight !” Gentlemen, if the Holland Society has any doubt about which end of the British lion to tackle, there are other citizens in this community who will gladly relieve them of the responsibility.

I am accustomed, gentlemen, to say what I mean, and to mean what I say. I don’t quarrel

with anybody if he differs with me. He has as much right to his opinion as I have to mine, and it is an equal chance that he is right and I am wrong ; but I have my conviction and I must stand by it. So if, in drawing a picture of what I think is the True American, I may run counter to your opinion, I mean no offence. If I did not say what I mean I should make no speech at all.

If you had left it to me to choose my toast to-night, I could not have picked one to suit me better, for there is nothing which appeals to me so much as the True American. Let me drink to him ! Let me drink in warm, red wine — the symbol of the blood that is driven by his brave heart through his vigorous arteries. Not blue blood, but red blood — the red blood of the aggregate people of America — blood that tingles with patriotism ; blood that burns with love of liberty ; blood that seethes with hatred of oppression. It is the blood of no one people of the old world. Not Dutch, nor English, nor Scotch, nor Irish, nor German, nor Italian, but the mixture of the best blood of all the nations of the earth, for it is the blood of the liberty-loving, freedom-seeking people of all the earth. It is the cream of the nations. It is this blood, drawn from all the sources of freedom in the world, that has produced the True American, and in producing him has built up the greatest republic the world has ever seen.

The True American stands to-day the young Colossus of civilization. The nations are watching to see what he will do. Oppression and tyranny tremble in his presence, and freedom and liberty come to him as a friend and a champion. He is broad and liberal in all his views. He is

firm in his convictions and is courageous in his opinions, but he does not assume that other men have not the right to differ with him. He is keenly alert to the interests of his own country, and he is sympathetic with other countries that are struggling to attain the greatness of his own along lines that led to that greatness. His birth, his breeding, and his education make him a democrat in principle and a republican in government. He does not envy a richer man and he does not scorn a poorer one. He believes in a condition of affairs that shall leave the field wide open for individual endeavor, so that the best man may win without fear or favor. It has always been his proudest boast that the poorest boy in the land may grow into the greatest man; that the humblest child may some day sit in the nation's presidential chair. He looks askance at any proposition or any tendency of the times that shall make it impossible for this condition to continue.

As between republican and monarchical forms of government, the True American is always republican on general principles. He remembers the history of his country, and in any conflict between a monarchy and a republic he is for the republic. As between a superior monarchical force invading a country, and an inferior republican force defending it, he is for the defenders. As between a battalion crossing the seas and marching in solid phalanx, and an individual shooting from his fire-side to protect his home, he is for the individual. If ever he is otherwise there must be some abnormal cause for his position.

The True American is generous. He is charitable. We hear much of late about "hands across the

sea." The True American has his hands across the sea. They are not stretched forth so much to grasp other strong hands as they are stretched forth to uplift weak hands. Wherever there has been hunger and famine and pestilence and peril, the hand of the True American has stretched across the sea. It has not borne sword or musket, but it has been laden with bread for the starving and medicine for the sick. It mattered not where the distress might be. Whenever the cry for help was heard, the hand was extended. To Ireland, to Armenia, to Africa, to South America, — wherever it might be, when the true American knew that a fellow-being was suffering, he took of what he had and shared it with his brother without thought of race, or creed, or color. He only cared to know that a human being was in distress and that he could aid him.

The True American is progressive in national as well as in private matters. Even as he stands first among the men of the world in intellectual effort and for progressive commercial achievement, so he stands in the conduct of his government. He has no patience with those carping critics that ever hark back to 1776 for rules and lines on which to form the government of 1900. He does not ride backwards on a wagon, unable to see anything until it is past. He looks all matters squarely in the face. Only the past is behind him. He stands firmly in the present, and all the energy of his nature is bent towards seeing what the future holds and how to meet it. He recognizes in nations, as in human beings, that the rules governing childhood must change when man's estate is reached. He sees his country to-day standing firmly upon

the western world and looking towards the East. All his being is stirred with interest to see what shall come of that attitude. Is a step to be taken, and if so, how far and in what manner? No True American can advocate or approve the acquisition of territory for the sake of greed. His whole nature revolts at that proposition. His own country is founded on the principle that so far as opportunity is concerned, men are born free and equal, and he is not yet prepared to believe that government by the consent of the governed is only a beautiful dream. But this he has within him above everything—confidence in the American people to meet any problem of government that may confront it; not only to meet it but to solve it to the satisfaction of the civilized world.

He does not fear the phantom of imperialism, because he feels that the American Republic can never be changed into an empire. He knows that he would surrender his own life to prevent such a change, and he believes that his brothers would make like sacrifice. The United States will never fall into the error of those republics that have come to destruction through seeking territory by conquest. The doctrine of the universal brotherhood of man has progressed too far, and the True American is too much a part of it, to admit of the possibility of the American Republic being anything else than the home of the brave and the land of the free. It has lent its helping hand to Cuba, and sometime, under its beneficence, Cuba will become allied to, if not a part of, the United States. It has lent its helping hand to Hawaii, and already Hawaii is praying for full sisterhood among the States. It has assumed the responsibility for the

Filipinos, and whether or not it was right in assuming that responsibility it cannot now shirk it. No True American would have his country shirk any responsibility. Whatever final disposition may be made of the Philippines it would be more than cowardly to abandon them in their present condition. The True American has no doubt that his people will ultimately solve the Philippine question, not only to the satisfaction of the civilized world but to the betterment of the Filipino.

Every True American must declare his sympathy with the men that are fighting our battles there. They are our brothers ; they are wearing the uniform of our country ; they are fighting under our flag ; and all our prayers must be for their success and their safe return to the mothers and the wives and the children that are waiting and weeping for them. As between the United States soldier and sailor and the Filipino, every True American is heart and body and soul with his own, and if it be not treason to wish well to the enemy in this conflict and to stay here on American soil and pray for the success of that enemy and the defeat and the confusion and even the death of our own soldiers and sailors, then it is simply madness ; for any man taking that position must be either a traitor or a madman.

I can never think of the Philippine situation but that the toast of Stephen Decatur, Commodore of the American Navy, rings in my ears — “Our country ! In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be right ! But, right or wrong, — our country !”

The True American to-day stands conspicuously in the vanguard of the forces that are developing

the theory of universal brotherhood and the capacity of all peoples to govern themselves. Inspired by the bravery of Washington, the wisdom of Jefferson, and the martyrdom of Lincoln, he foresees the time when monarchical government must disappear from the face of the earth, and all forms of serfdom and slavery must be wiped out. As love is the ultimate power to bind the world together in brotherhood, so the justice of full popular representation in government must be the ultimate outcome of the efforts of all the inhabitants of the world to preserve law and order and to mete out justice to every human being. Not more potent with me is the admonition, — “Love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and soul, and love thy neighbor as thyself,” — not more potent is this admonition than the utterance which fell from the inspired lips of Abraham Lincoln on the battlefield of Gettysburg, an utterance applied by him to the United States of America, but in the ages to come to be applied to all the nations: “Government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.”

Gentlemen, in the face of that prophecy and in the memory of the man who made it, the phantom of imperialism must disappear from the American mind.





Fifteenth Annual Meeting.

THE Fifteenth Annual Meeting was held on Friday evening, April 6, 1900, in the Red Room at Delmonico's, which was uncomfortably filled, as more than 230 members had announced their intention of attending, and most of these undoubtedly were present.

The members who, in answer to the Secretary's request, had expressed their expectation of coming were :

From New York City, Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx : Edward B. Adriance, Henry M. T. Beekman, Charles E. Bogert, Edward S. Bogert, John G. Bogert, Stephen G. Bogert, William R. Bogert, William R. Bronk, Bloomfield Brower, John Brower, Ward Brower, William L. Brower, John H. Cooper, Washington L. Cooper, George De Bevoise, James De La Montanye, Henry C. De Witt, Jacob E. Duryee, Peter Q. Eckerson, Dwight L. Elmendorf, Joachim Elmendorf, Alexander R. Gulick, John C. Gulick, Ferdinand Hasbrouck, Howard Has Brouck, John C. Hasbrouck,

Louis B. Hasbrouck, William M. Hoes, David H. Houghtaling, George P. Hotaling, Arthur M. Jacobus, Clarence V. S. Kip, Edgar Knickerbocker, Ralph S. Lansing, Charles E. Lydecker, Charles H. Montanye, George E. Montanye, Hopper S. Mott, Isaac Myer, John H. Myers, Jr., Frederic P. Ostrum, Hiram R. Ostrum, Isaac H. Polhemus, Henry F. Quackenbos, Abraham Quackenbush, Abraham C. Quackenbush, Schuyler Quackenbush, De Witt C. Romaine, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Frederick Roosevelt, J. Maus Schermerhorn, David S. Skaats, George W. S. Slingerland, Allan L. Smidt, John H. Starin, John B. Stevens, William M. Stilwell, Clarence Storm, Peter J. Stuyvesant, Duncan D. Sutphen, Lambert Suydam, Sanford R. Ten Eyck, Stephen V. Ten Eyck, Charles H. Truax, Lucas L. Van Allen, Frederick T. Van Beuren, Arthur H. Van Brunt, Cornelius Van Brunt, John R. Van Buskirk, Frank F. Vanderhoef, Harman B. Vanderhoef, Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, N. Wyckoff Vanderhoef, John R. Van der Veer, Nathan B. Van Etten, Frank Van Fleet, Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, George M. Van Hoesen, John G. Van Horne, Stephen V. A. Van Horne, Frederick W. Van Loan, John Van Loan, Zelah Van Loan, Frank R. Van Ness, Russell Van Ness, Warner Van Norden, Gilbert S. Van Pelt, Richard Van Santvoord, Eugene Van Schaick, George W. Van Sicken, George F. Van Slyck, Warren C. Van Slyke, Abraham V. W. Van Vechten, George Van Wagenen, Hubert Van Wagenen, James B. Van Woert, John V. Van Woert, John R. Van Wormer, John H. Van Wyck, Robert A. Van Wyck, William E. Van Wyck, Milton B. Van Zandt, John L. Varick, Commodore

P. Vedder, Harmon A. Vedder, Maus R. Vedder, Frederick P. Voorhees, Samuel H. Wandell, Townsend Wandell, Jacob I. Wendell, Josiah A. Westervelt, Henry V. Williamson, James D. Wynkoop, Andrew C. Zabriskie, Christian B. Zabriskie, Simeon T. Zabriskie.

From Borough of Brooklyn : Theodore M. Banta, Walter A. Banta, Tunis G. Bergen, Tunis H. Bergen, John F. Berry, Delavan Bloodgood, Alexander G. Brinckerhoff, Henry W. Brinckerhoff, David Brower, John W. Cooper, Matthias V. D. Cruser, Isaac E. Ditmars, Arnatt R. Gulick, Charlton R. Gulick, Ernestus S. Gulick, Francklyn Hogeboom, James V. Lott, Walter M. Meserole, Andrew J. Onderdonk, Andrew J. Provost, Jr., John C. Schenck, Thomas Van Loan, George G. Van Mater, Julius F. Van Riper, Evert Van Slyke, Albert B. Van Vranken, Edward W. Van Vranken, Augustus Van Wyck, Jacob S. Van Wyck, William Van Wyck, John H. Visscher, Charles C. V. Voorhees, Judah B. Voorhees.

From Borough of Queens : William H. H. Amerman, Arverne-by-the-Sea ; Joseph F. Bloodgood, Flushing ; Henry A. Bogert, Flushing ; Henry L. Bogert, Flushing ; Edward C. Hulst, Flushing.

From Borough of Richmond : Calvin D. Van Name, Mariners' Harbor ; Edward L. Bogert, New Brighton.

From Westchester County : Warren Rosevelt, Mount Vernon ; Robert B. Brinkerhoff, Pelham Manor ; David Cole, Yonkers ; Andrew Deyo, Yonkers ; Charles R. Dusenberry, Yonkers ; Ezekiel J. Elting, Yonkers ; Peter J. Elting, Yonkers ; Pierre V. B. Hoes, Yonkers ; Theodore R. Varick, Yonkers ; Elias W. Dusenberry, Bronxville.

From Orange County: Hiram Lozier, John Schoonmaker, William W. Schomp.

From Dutchess County: Edward Elsworth, Frank Hasbrouck, Martin Heermance, Edward T. Hulst, George S. Van Vliet.

From Ulster County: Charles Burhans, A. T. Clearwater, Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck, Hyman Roosa, John G. Van Slyke, Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jacob Le Fevre, Samuel D. Coykendall, Frank M. Van Deusen.

From Greene County: Frank E. Van Gorden, Eugene Van Loan.

From Columbia County: John B. Van Petten.

From Albany County: William B. Elmendorf, Richard Lansing, John V. S. L. Pruyn, Cornelius H. Van Antwerp, Charles E. Witbeck.

From Schenectady: John L. Swits, Josiah Van Vranken.

From other places in New York State: John Bogart, Cooperstown; Joseph D. Van Valkenburgh, Greene; John W. Vrooman, Herkimer; Robert B. Roosevelt, Sayville; George A. Rosa, Saratoga Springs; Charles Dusenberry, Jr., Tuckahoe; Joseph Hasbrouck, Dobbs Ferry.

New Jersey.—From Hudson County: William Brinkerhoff, Everest B. Kiersted, Isaac Romaine, Henry Traphagen, Francis I. Van der Beek, Daniel Van Winkle, Arthur Voorhis, Reynier J. Wortendyck, Alfred P. Vredenburgh, Edward L. Vredenburgh.

From Bergen County: Andrew D. Bogert, Peter Stanford Duryee.

From Passaic County: Max de M. Marsellus, Robert I. Hopper, John A. Van Winkle.

From Union County : Deuse M. Van Vliet, Philip V. R. Van Wyck, Jr.

From Essex County : Adrian O. Schoonmaker, John C. Van Cleaf, Moses J. De Witt, James S. Polhemus, Carlyle E. Sutphen, Herbert S. Sutphen, Harrison Van Duyne, Frederick L. Van Ness, Anson A. Voorhees.

From Monmouth County : David A. Vander Veer, William H. Vredenburgh, Daniel T. Hendrickson.

From Middlesex County : Willard P. Voorhees.

From Burlington County : Charles Wessel.

From other places in New Jersey : Henry W. Van Wagenen, Morristown ; William S. Stryker, Trenton.

From Pennsylvania : Andrew J. Kiersted, Philadelphia.

From other States : Wellington Vrooman, Parkersburg, W. Va. ; Cornelius D. Vreeland, Chicago Heights, Ill.

The President, Tunis G. Bergen, Esq., presided. As the minutes of the previous annual meeting had been published in the Year Book, their reading was on motion dispensed with.

The Secretary, Theodore M. Banta, read the following Statement, which was accepted and ordered on file :

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

In accordance with custom, the Secretary presents the following brief Statement of the year's proceedings of the Society.

The membership at last report was	843
Elected during the year	36
	<hr/>
	879
Died	16
Resigned	7
Dropped for non-payment of dues	24
	<hr/>
	47
	<hr/>
Present membership	832

The Treasurer's Annual Report, which was printed in full and sent to all members, showed that the receipts for dues, etc., had been \$4,613, and the disbursements \$4,363.90. A legacy of \$1,000 had also been received from the will of Mrs. Sarah A. Van Nostrand, whose late husband had been one of our early Trustees, and who had shown her interest in our Society by an annual contribution to our treasury. We have invested \$8,000 in bonds, costing \$8,416.50, and \$1,197.81 cash in bank.

In October last, during the controversy between the governments of the British Empire and the Transvaal, a meeting of the Society was held, at which resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the Republic, and invoking the good offices of our own Government to preserve the independence of the Boers.

This we believe was the first of the meetings held in the United States to give expression to the sympathies of the citizens of the great Republic of the West for the brave little people of South

Africa, battling for Right against Might against such enormous odds, the forerunner of the great gatherings of our people throughout the Union, who have voiced their admiration of the liberty-loving scions of the heroic race which has made immortal the names of Alkmaar and of Leiden.

The present seems to be a fitting occasion to recall that the Society was presented eight years ago by the American Minister at the Hague with copies of a set of Medals designed by Friesland in 1782, to commemorate the recognition of American Independence by that Province, and we were reminded by the Minister that while a Dutch ship-of-war was the first to salute the Stars and Stripes, Holland was second only in the roll of foreign nations to formally recognize our independence.

A Dutch Historical Naval Exhibition, under the patronage of Queen Wilhelmina, of the Netherlands, is to be given at the Hague during the coming summer. We have been officially asked to invite our members to loan, for the purpose, suitable mementos of the early period of Dutch navigation and naval affairs.

A circular explaining the matter has been sent out by the Secretary to all the members.

Under the auspices of this Society, Columbia University gave another series of lectures this past winter, by Mr. L. C. Van Noppen, on the Dutch Poets, which increased the interest felt in the University for the language and literature of the Netherlands.

The Secretary has recently had prepared a Calendar of all the Manuscripts in the New York City Clerk's office covering the Dutch period, and

hopes that arrangements may be made for their publication in full.

Respectfully submitted,

THEODORE M. BANTA, *Secretary.*

The Finance Committee, through Mr. Warner Van Norden, reported that it had examined the annual statement of the Treasurer, with all the accompanying vouchers, and found it correct.

The Committee on Nominations presented, through its chairman, Judge Van Hoesen, the following report, which had been printed and sent to all the members with the notice for the annual meeting :

The undersigned Committee, duly chosen by the Board of Trustees, herewith present the following list of candidates for election as officers of the Society for the ensuing year. Election to be held at the annual meeting, Friday, April 6, 1900.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN,	} Committee on Nominations.
WARNER VAN NORDEN,	
JOHN R. VAN WORMER,	
LUCAS L. VAN ALLEN,	
A. T. CLEARWATER.	

FOR PRESIDENT :

HENRY VAN DYKE.

SECRETARY :

Theodore M. Banta.

TREASURER :

Arthur H. Van Brunt.

TRUSTEES :

Tunis G. Bergen,	Samuel D. Coykendall,
D. B. St. John Roosa,	John H. Starin,
James B. Van Woert.	

FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS :

<i>New York</i>	Lucas L. Van Allen.
<i>Kings County</i>	Peter Wyckoff.
<i>Queens County</i>	Henry A. Bogert.
<i>Westchester County</i>	Charles R. Dusenberry.
<i>Orange County</i>	John D. Van Buren.
<i>Dutchess County</i>	Edward Elsworth.
<i>Ulster County</i>	Charles Burhans.
<i>Greene County</i>	Philip V. Van Orden.
<i>Albany County</i>	Albert Vander Veer.
<i>Rensselaer County</i>	Seymour Van Santvoord.
<i>Schenectady County</i>	Thomas L. Barhydt.
<i>Montgomery County</i>	John D. Wendell.
<i>Hudson County, N. J.</i>	Henry H. Brinkerhoff, Jr.
<i>Bergen County, N. J.</i>	James M. Van Valen.
<i>Passaic County, N. J.</i>	Robert I. Hopper.
<i>Essex County, N. J.</i>	Carlyle Edgar Sutphen.
<i>Monmouth County, N. J.</i>	William E. Truex.
<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	Theodore Voorhees.
<i>United States Army</i>	Stewart Van Vliet.
<i>United States Navy</i>	Arthur Burtis.

The President appointed as Tellers Dr. Roosa and Rev. Dr. J. G. Van Slyke.

A motion was unanimously adopted that the Secretary cast one ballot for the ticket presented by the Committee on Nominations, which having been done, the Tellers reported the unanimous election of the officers named above.

The Secretary read the following letter from the President-elect, Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke :

STANWORTH, PRINCETON, N. J., April 3, 1900.

To the Members of the Holland Society:

GENTLEMEN :

The letter of your nominating committee found me in the rural retirement of this old Dutch neighborhood, surrounded by Conovers, and Voorheeses, and Vandeventers, and Van Dorens, and various

other kinds of vans. Here, on the historic soil of Jersey (famous for its red hue and its adhesive quality), we cultivate the peaceful cauliflower—and the virtues of our ancestors.

To be summoned from these rustic occupations to run for the presidency of the Holland Society was a severe shock to a man of retiring disposition,—all the more so because that disposition to retirement was not native, but had been acquired at great expense.

Cincinnatus, you remember, was in the same situation. But then Cincinnatus had done something to deserve it. In my own case, nothing was notorious except my disqualifications. I leaned for a long time upon the handle of my hoe, reflecting upon the dilemma. The placid (though still invisible) garden vegetables, the calm cows, and the chuckling chickens seemed to counsel me to remain in well-earned obscurity.

But the commands of Judge Van Hoesen, General Bergen, Secretary Banta, and other honored dignitaries were imperative.

Finally the habit of obedience conquered, and I consented to “run,” in so far as that word of rapid motion can ever be applied to the actions of a Dutchman.

Now another embarrassing element in the situation emerges. On the evening of your annual meeting an engagement of long standing calls me to lecture in Pennsylvania—you may be sure that I should not venture into that State but for the reassuring fact that Penn’s mother was a Dutchwoman. Nor should I dare the perils of a candidacy *in absentia*, but for the fact that you are all Dutchmen. In your hands I shall be safe. Whatever you do I shall be satisfied.

If you say, “Stay with your cauliflowers,” it will be an evidence of your sense of the fitness of things.

If you say, “Come to the presidential chair,” it

will be a proof of your kind partiality to an old, though not an aged member. As one of the founders of the Society, as a personal friend of almost all the presidents since Judge Van Vorst, I need not tell you how highly I should appreciate the honor.

The Holland Society, in the fifteen years of its life, has done a notable work. It has promoted acquaintance and good-fellowship among the descendants of an honorable stock. It has called out some of the best speeches ever made in New York. It has directed general and thoughtful attention to the invaluable contributions made by Holland to American polity, principles, and life. Historical discourses have been made and historical works have been written under the direct influence of an inspiration which may be traced in a large part to this society. Its Year Books and other publications contain material of great value. Above all, it has done much to foster in the community a sincere respect for the old Dutchmen and for their characteristic traits of geniality, toleration, and the love of liberty.

A Society which has already accomplished such good work must have a still larger and brighter future before it, along the line of these principles on which it was first established. I should count it a privilege to serve that future in any way, in office or out of it.

Writing from Old Nassau Hall, the first and only building in this country named for the House of Orange, it comes easy to me to say with all my heart, *Oranje Boven*.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY VAN DYKE.

April 3d, 1900.

In the absence of the President-elect Mr. Bergen was, on motion of Mr. Van Norden, requested to preside for the remainder of the meeting.

Mr. Bergen then spoke, in substance, as follows :

Fellow Members of the Holland Society :

With your Dutch good nature, I trust you will overlook the keen embarrassment I feel at this moment in not being able to hand to my successor, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, in person, the symbols of this high office. Reams of papers filled with bursts of rhetorical admiration evoked by his presence, must now be consigned to oblivion. With sadness I now send to the paper mills to be made into pulp my tons of extemporaneous manuscript.

It is clear that Dr. Van Dyke, as our candidate for president, has run so well that he has run away. With his natural hesitation to speak in public, and the rhetorical humility of those men who make professional utterances from the pulpit, he has sent us a letter, the letter which has been read. He states that he is obliged to deliver a lecture this evening in some unknown part of Pennsylvania. It is evident that he did not dare to deliver that lecture to us. I have no doubt it is a lecture on the subject of building railroad bridges, or about new methods of applying electricity in the development of mechanical power. At least, I think that is what poets often do when called upon to deliver an address. We are sorry that the author of "Little Rivers" is not with us to-night. We might duck him in one of those little rivers in honor of the occasion. I certainly have seen him partially under water in one of those little rivers, when in a burst of poetic license, he cried that he had hooked a trout. These poets catch a good many trout—on paper.

It is also unfortunate that Dr. Van Dyke, the author of "Veery, and Other Bird Songs," is not with us to-night. I should like to quote from his "Veery." With true poetic rhetoric he has written about the Veery, apparently not knowing that it was the song of the Bob-o-link which he really heard. It is really too bad that this combination of a poet and a clergyman, a professor and a trout-angler, is not with us to-night. By his letter I judge that he also thinks he is a farmer; for he has ventured to allude in one of the sentences of his letter to his residence among the cauliflowers. Now all of us who have been there where he is now residing well know that what he mistook for a field of cauliflowers was nothing but a patch of turnips, and flat turnips, too. However, his sentences have a bucolic ring about them, and suggest neither a professor's lecture on literature nor a sermon. He might have delivered a sermon on this occasion. After hearing some of his sermons, I may frankly admit I still believe in Christianity.

But, seriously speaking, it is a pleasure to know we shall hear his voice in the year to come, if the noise of his gavel does not deafen us when he tries to preserve order at the various meetings of the Holland Society.

In handing over to my illustrious successor this gavel, time-worn, stained—well, stained with the perspiration of presiding officers of all kinds of societies (for I understand the gavel belongs to Delmonico),—I shed a tear of regret at the loss of that sovereignty which you have kindly granted to me for so long a time. Still, it is a consolation to know that this gavel will be wielded by a mighty hand during the year to come. I have no doubt

that Dr. Van Dyke will smash many a table with his vain efforts to drown your applause at his wit and eloquence.

Since we last met at the election of this Society, the virtues and qualities of our ancestors have been exhibited again on another field, by men who have the same blood in their veins which we have, in a way to startle the world. Without entering at all upon a discussion of the merits of the sad war in South Africa, where a great empire is writing with bloody fingers over the graves of men, — and women, too, who have died in the trenches, in defence of their convictions, “For the sake of British civilization,” — I may say in your presence that the pluck and valor of the Dutch, as exhibited on many a hard fought field in Africa, have made them the heroes of the opening of the twentieth century.

Brothers of the Society, to be honored by the descendants of the men of New Netherland as you have honored me deserves more than passing thanks. But my vocabulary of gratitude is not great enough to permit me to give you a proper expression of my feelings. All I can do in closing is to thank you from my heart for the pleasant favors and sweet honors you have bestowed upon me. It is a delightful duty to transfer them to one whose brilliant intellectual gifts will shed new lustre upon the name of our Society.

On the motion of Judge Augustus Van Wyck the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

“*Resolved*, That the hearty thanks of The Holland Society of New York are hereby expressed to the Honorable Tunis G. Bergen, for his wise, able, and faithful administration of the

office of President of the Society during the past year, which has developed its usefulness and prosperity in a marked degree, and greatly promoted the spirit of fraternity among its members.

The dignity, courtesy, and eloquence which have characterized his functions in the meetings of this Society, and when representing it at the gatherings of sister organizations, have won our admiration, and secured for him the affection and esteem of our membership.

Mr. Charles E. Lydecker offered the following resolution which, after discussion, was referred to the Board of Trustees :

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Society that with a yearly income of \$4106.50, the expenditure of over \$1500 per annum for the social entertainment of the members at annual and special meetings and dinners, is a larger proportion of the income than should be devoted to such purposes, and that the funds of this Society be more closely restricted to the acquirement of more permanent monuments of Dutch association and kinship than such expenditures yield."

Mr. Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, on behalf of the Committee appointed at the last meeting in reference to other meetings for literary and social purposes, asked that the Committee be allowed to report next year, which was granted.

Adjourned. After which a collation was served.

THEODORE M. BANTA.

Secretary.





IN MEMORIAM.

ROBERT GOELET, who was elected a member of the Society, April 6, 1886, was born at his father's house, 5 State Street, in this city, on September 29, 1841, and died, April 27, 1899, on board his yacht *Mayflower*, while she was at anchor off Cowes, England. He was named for his father, who was a brother and partner of Peter Goelet. His mother was a daughter of Jonathan Ogden, of the old family of that name. Peter and the elder Robert Goelet throughout their lives continued the policy of their father in investing in New York real estate, and at the time the subject of this sketch attained his majority his family owned one of the largest and most valuable estates in New York. His father and uncle were largely instrumental in founding the Chemical Bank.

Inheriting an inclination and rare capacity for business, Robert Goelet devoted a large part of his time and his energies to the care and development of the extensive property interests left to him and his younger brother Ogden by his father and uncle. Ogden Goelet died abroad about two years ago. Robert studied under private tutors in his youth and was graduated from Columbia College

in 1860. He subsequently studied law and was admitted to the bar, but his legal knowledge was only made use of in the care of his large estate. Mr. Goelet was regarded as an uncommonly sagacious business man. He was clear-headed and keen-witted, and his judgment in financial and real-estate matters invariably commanded the respect of other business men.

A loyal New Yorker, Robert Goelet took particular pride in promoting the growth and development of the city with which his family had been so long identified. He was a man of progressive ideas, and throughout his business career pursued a policy of improving his properties in a manner which would beautify the city.

He is credited by business associates with having displayed uncommon discernment and foresight in the management of his real estate. Even when his brother Ogden was living, Robert was the guiding influence in the management of the large estates which they had inherited. Friends of the family say that the policy pursued by Robert Goelet will doubtless be continued for some time to come in the administration of his affairs. No immediate division of his extensive estate, the value of which is variously estimated at from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000, is anticipated.

In 1879 Mr. Goelet married Henrietta Louise, daughter of George Henry Warren, Sr., a lawyer of this city. Two children blessed this union—Robert Walton Goelet and Beatrix Goelet, both of whom are living. Miss Beatrix unconsciously attained an interesting fame as a child through the medium of Sargent's portrait of her with her parrot. Robert Goelet's city residence was at 591 Fifth Avenue. He also owned and maintained handsome establishments in Newport and at Tuxedo.

He was exceedingly public-spirited, and wherever he had any interests he was foremost in all

movements for the promotion of the common welfare. Although unostentatious in his methods, it was his aim to aid in every worthy effort to improve the condition of the community in which he lived. He was liberal in contributing in a quiet way to projects of a semi-public character both here and in Newport.

Mr. Goelet was very fond of music, and he did much to promote its study and to increase the public facilities for hearing it. He was one of the original stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House, and one of the most earnest advocates of the rebuilding of that structure after it had been destroyed by fire. Mr. Goelet was also one of the founders of the Metropolitan Club in this city, and was one of the financial pillars of that institution. When in New York he was in the habit of spending much of his time there. He was likewise a liberal patron of the club at Newport and of the Casino at Tuxedo. Any project or suggestion for the beautifying or betterment of those institutions elicited prompt co-operation on his part.

In a conservative way Robert Goelet was fond of sports. He knew and appreciated a good trotting horse, and derived much pleasure from holding the ribbons over some speedy animals. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman, and took a healthful interest in the various out-of-door sports which from time to time engage the attention of fashionable society. His steam yacht *Nahma*, which was with him abroad, is one of the finest vessels of the kind ever built.

Persons who knew Robert Goelet best esteemed him most highly. He was not a man to make acquaintances promiscuously, yet there was no trace of arrogance or selfish exclusiveness in his disposition. He weighed his friendships carefully, but when once a person gained his confidence, that person found in Mr. Goelet a friend of steadfast loyalty.

Mr. Goelet was a member of a large number of clubs, and he apparently derived much pleasure from his club associations. Among his intimates he was genial, and when in good spirits he was a very entertaining man. He was a member of the Bar Association, Columbia College Alumni Association, the Up-Town Association, the American Fine Arts Society, and of the following Clubs: Union, Knickerbocker, Racquet, Metropolitan, New York Yacht, Republican, Players, Tuxedo, South Side Sportsmen's, Manuscript, Tandem, Philadelphia, Metropolitan of Washington, Royal Clyde Yacht, and Royal Northern Yacht of Glasgow.

An earnest-minded man of business, Mr. Goelet was a director in some of the most important financial institutions in this city, including the Chemical Bank, the Union Trust Company, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, and the Bank of New Amsterdam.

SEYMOUR VAN NOSTRAND, who was United States Vice Consul in Saxony for many years, died in the Clark Hotel, in Elizabeth, N. J., late on Sunday night, July 16, 1899, from a complication of diseases. He was fifty-nine years old and a bachelor. One brother survives him.

Mr. Van Nostrand was the son of James Van Nostrand, the president in the war days of the old Merchants' Exchange Bank, in this city. He was a graduate of Columbia College. He also studied abroad. He was a member of the St. Nicholas Club and of the St. Nicholas Society of this city, and of the Anglo-American Club in Dresden. He was once vestry clerk in the American Church in Dresden. Mr. Van Nostrand was well known in literary and club circles. He retired wealthy several years ago, and had lived in Elizabeth for twenty years. He became a member of the Society, March 30, 1897.

DR. CHARLES DE LA MONTANYE, son of Franklin de la Montanye and Blandina Ten Eyck, was born at Marbletown, N. Y., January 14, 1866, and died after a brief illness at Port Ewen, N. Y., July 23, 1899.

When a mere boy it was his ambition to become a physician, and he followed this with a persistence and perseverance which nothing could daunt until, entirely unaided, he reached the goal for which he started.

Dr. de la Montanye graduated from the Albany Medical College in the Class of 1890, and was the Orator of the Class at the graduating exercises. Almost immediately afterward he found a favorable opening at Port Ewen, N. Y., where he gained the confidence and respect of his fellow townsmen and speedily established a good practice.

He was at one time President of the Ulster County Medical Society, and so highly was he esteemed by his brother practitioners in that Society that they subsequently elected him to represent them at the New York State Medical Society, to serve for three years. He lived to attend but one meeting of the State Society, that of February 1, 1899, on which occasion he read a paper entitled "Medical Education, its Relations to Classical Literature," which was published in the *Albany Medical Annals* of July, 1899.

His death was hastened by his devotion to duty. His closest friends, who thought they saw signs of weakness caused by overwork, urged him to relinquish his practice for a time, and go away for a change of air and rest. With indomitable pluck he remained at his post until a sudden cold developed fatal results, and his promising career was brought to an untimely close.

Dr. de la Montanye was descended on the maternal side from the best and oldest Dutch families of Ulster County. Among those from whom he could trace descent were the Ten Eyck, Keator,

Wynkoop, Cole, Roosa, Elmendorf, and Kiersted families, and on the paternal side from the Huguenot families of de la Montagne, De Forest, Delamater and Bruyn.

GARRET D. VAN REIPEN was born in Bergen, now Jersey City, January 26, 1826. When a boy Mr. Van Reipen attended the old Columbia Academy of Bergen, and afterwards finished his education in a private school. Most of his early life was spent on the farm. In 1855 he engaged in the grocery trade. After following that business for more than three years, he gave it up. In 1855 he was elected one of the first aldermen Hudson City ever had. He served one year. In 1856 he was elected mayor of that city, succeeding E. R. V. Wright, who was the first mayor. In 1864 Mr. Van Reipen was re-elected, and filled that position for eight years. When Hudson City was annexed to Jersey City he was elected to the office of alderman, and was president of that body for two years. At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Van Reipen was among the first who responded to President Lincoln's call for volunteers in the three months' service. He went out as a lieutenant, and was made captain of Company A, 2d Regiment, on the field. At the close of the war, the regiment was reorganized as the 4th Regiment, National Guard, New Jersey, with Col. Hiram Van Buskirk in command, and Mr. Van Reipen as paymaster. In 1862, Governor Olden appointed Mr. Van Reipen quartermaster at Camp Olden, located at Hudson City. He held that position until the end of hostilities.

In 1868, when the Hudson City Savings Bank was incorporated, Mr. Van Reipen was elected treasurer of that institution, and in 1870 he was made president and treasurer of it, and held that position ever since, to the eminent satisfaction of the stockholders and other interests of the bank.

In 1863 and 1864 he was a member of the New

Jersey Assembly, and in 1874 and 1875 was a member of the Jersey City Board of Finance. Mr. Van Reipen was a director in the Hudson County National Bank for a number of years. He became also a member of the American Institute, a member of the Holland Society, December 7, 1888, and was Vice-President thereof in 1894, a member of the County Board for Equalization of Taxes, and filled that position ever since its organization. He filled almost every position of trust and honor in the locality, and commanded the universal respect of the entire community.

On November 25, 1845, he married Miss Caroline Westervelt, of Hackensack, N. J. He resided at the old home of his boyhood days, 553 Summit Avenue, Jersey City.

He was a member of the old Bergen Reformed Church, and a deacon and an elder in that congregation for a number of years.

He died August 1, 1899.

DR. TEUNIS SCHENCK was born in the town of Flatbush, Kings Co., N. Y., March 10, 1841. He received his early education at Erasmus Hall Academy, Flatbush, and later graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Class of 1859, and also at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, Class of 1865. Three years after graduation from Union College he began the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas Turner, and later with Dr. R. Cresson Stiles, during these years having the advantages of the clinical study afforded by the wards of the Kings County Hospital and in the course of Microscopy given by Dr. Stiles. In September, 1865, he was appointed Resident Physician of the Kings County Hospital, and so continued until 1872, when he resigned in order to begin the private practice of his profession in the town of New Utrecht, N. Y., now in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, where he resided at

the time of his decease. He became a member of the Kings County Medical Society in 1865, and was also a member of the American Medical Association.

He united with the Holland Society October 24, 1889, and died August 15, 1899.

The HON. ABRAHAM LANSING, who became a member of the Society Oct. 25, 1886, and served as Trustee from 1894 to 1898, died Oct. 4, 1899, at his home on Washington Avenue, Albany, N. Y. He had been away during most of the summer, and since his return home had been confined to his bed.

Mr. Lansing was born in Albany, N. Y., February 27, 1835. He was the son of Christopher Yates and Caroline May (Thomas) Lansing. He attended the Berkshire, Mass., and Albany Academies and was graduated from Williams College in 1855. After attending the Albany Law School he was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was City Attorney in 1868 and was appointed first reporter of the Supreme Court in 1869. In 1874 he was appointed acting State Treasurer by Governor Dix.

In 1876 Mr. Lansing was appointed corporation Counsel of the city, and in 1882 was elected State Senator on the Democratic ticket, and served on several important committees.

Mr. Lansing was prominently identified with Albany's business and social interests. He was a director of the National Commercial Bank, trustee of the Albany Savings Bank, trustee of the Albany Academy, a governor of the Albany Hospital, a trustee of the Albany Medical College and a charter member of the Fort Orange Club. He also was a life member of the State Geological Society, a member of the Century Association, the University Club, and Bar Association of New York City, and the Albany Burns Club. He was an active Tilden Democrat, and at one time chairman of the Democratic County Committee.

Previous to the funeral, the members of the city and county bar held a meeting in the City Hall. It was largely attended. It was called to order by Hon. Amasa J. Parker. Justice Rufus W. Peckham was made chairman. A committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Mr. Lansing. Chairman Peckham spoke feelingly of Mr. Lansing. He had known him for many years, and he spoke of the friendship existing between them.

Hon. Hamilton Harris also spoke of his regard for the deceased. He esteemed him not only as a lawyer, but as a personal friend. He was a successful practitioner in the courts for more than forty years, and was affable and kindly always. He was a native of Albany, having an ancestry which had been identified with the city for years and years. Mr. Harris spoke of the worth of Mr. Lansing as a man, as a lawyer, as a citizen, and as a resident of Albany.

Hon. Simon W. Rosendale paid his tribute to Mr. Lansing's memory. It was a delight for a lawyer to meet a man of the type which Mr. Lansing represented. He was a conscientious lawyer. As an official he had the loftiest ideals of duty. He reminded one strongly of the courtliness, dignity, and politeness of days gone by.

Judge Countryman spoke of the splendid record which Mr. Lansing had made in the Supreme Court as a reporter.

Mr. Amasa J. Parker said :

“MR. CHAIRMAN,—In adding my testimonial on this occasion, I would preface my remarks by saying that it was my great privilege to know Abraham Lansing from my early youth, and intimately. Later on, when I attained my majority and was admitted to the bar, Mr. Lansing was well established in his profession and had already acquired a high reputation. For upwards of forty years Mr. Lansing was a quiet, thorough, diligent, and successful practitioner. He was equally able before a jury at *nisi prius* as in the Appellate courts of this State. He was most painstaking in collecting and arraying his facts; his briefs showed a thorough knowledge of the law, and his

presentation of the case demonstrated force, sagacity, and eloquence of no ordinary character. But aside from distinction in trials and arguments in the courts, the great proportion of his professional career was most closely confined to his office. This was the result of the character of the business in his charge as well as a natural preference on his part for quiet and deliberate work, and it was always exceptionally well done. He always gave to his client the most entire devotion, excluding all consideration of self or time, whatever it cost. In public life, Mr. Lansing served this, the city of his birth, and his State with the same loyalty, ability, and distinction that gave him high prominence at the bar. He served the State as Supreme Court reporter, as State Treasurer, and later as a Senator, and the city as City Attorney and Corporation Counsel, and later as a Washington Park commissioner for many years. He was a diligent and devoted trustee in many of our prominent public, financial, and educational institutions, and was always interested in plans for public expansion and improvements. He was devoted to his home and friends, and while firm in his religious views, was most tolerant and liberal towards men differing with him. Mr. Lansing was the embodiment of honor, integrity, and true manhood, and his influence throughout a long and busy life was always for the good of the community, and the results of his influence will long be felt. Gentlemen of the bar, I can sum up all in a few words. One of our number, Abraham Lansing, a gracious and dignified man of the "old school," upright, able, and learned, God-fearing and truthful, and loyal in his belief, clean in his methods, full of honors, and who has endeared himself to all who knew him, has been summoned hence and crossed that dark river and entered into life eternal, there to receive that crown promised to the faithful."

Resolutions of respect were passed by bodies of which he was a member, including the Vestry of St. Peter's Church, the Park Board, the Board of Trustees of the Albany Rural Cemetery, the National Commercial Bank, the Albany Academy, etc.

ALFRED DE WITT died, Oct. 11, 1899, at his country home in Staatsburg, N. Y., in his eighty-second year. He was born at No. 19 William Street, New York, on February 15, 1818, and was the son of Peter De Witt, a lawyer. When nineteen, he was employed as a clerk for Eli Hart Dows & Co., flour merchants in Greenwich Street.

It was in that year, 1837, that the bread riots occurred. A mob broke into his employer's place, and he carried the firm's books to his father's office in Nassau Street.

Mr. De Witt subsequently became a member of the Stock Exchange, and gave up his membership in 1848 to start out for California. He embarked in a brig, accompanied by a business friend named Harrison, and sailed around Cape Horn with a cargo of merchandise, reaching San Francisco in 180 days. Mr. De Witt was in San Francisco at the time of the gold discoveries in 1849. He founded the firm of De Witt & Harrison, commission merchants, and for three years carried on a most prosperous business. Mr. De Witt returned to New York in 1852, and opened a branch office of the firm. The firm afterward became De Witt, Kittle & Co., and on the retirement of Mr. De Witt, in 1870, the firm was changed to Kittle & Co. Mr. De Witt is said to have taken every route possible to California in his numerous trips, excepting the pony express and Ben Holladay's stage-coach route. He became a member of the Holland Society, Nov. 17, 1885.

GEORGE PLATT VAN VLIET, of Salt Point, N. Y., united with this Society, June 8, 1899, and died at Morristown Memorial Hospital, Morristown, N. J., October 29, 1899. He was born in the town of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., on May 4, 1866, and received his education at the collegiate institute of Dr. James M. De Ganno, at Rhinebeck, N. Y. In his young manhood he spent much time in travel in different parts of his own country.

He married, May 24, 1894, Miss Florence J. Aldrich, of Whitefield, N. H.

Mr. Van Vliet's ancestors came to this country from Utrecht, Holland, in 1662, and first settled at "The Esopus" (Kingston, N. Y.). The present branch of the family removed to and was among

the early settlers of the town of Clinton, Dutchess Co., N. Y., in the year 1743, in which town the name has been familiarly and honorably known for more than a century and a half.

For several years previous to his death he held the position of assistant manager of the Hotel Laurel in the Pines, Lakewood, N. J. Mr. Van Vliet was a young man of strict integrity, and a large and extended circle of friends and acquaintances rise to testify of his many virtues and to regret his untimely death.

HON. ABRAHAM A. VAN VORST, president of the Schenectady bank and a former Mayor of Schenectady, died in that city, December 2, 1899, the dawn of the fourth day of his ninety-fourth year. He was seized with a sudden illness while attending a meeting of the bank directors on November 21, and gradually failed.

Mr. Van Vorst was born November 28, 1806, in the town of Glenville, Schenectady Co.

At the age of seventeen he became tired of the farmer's life and came to Schenectady, where he started in business life as a clerk. Five years later he entered the hardware business with Henry Peek. The firm of Peek & Van Vorst was afterwards dissolved and Mr. Van Vorst continued the business alone until 1853.

In 1858 he became a member of the lumber firm of Van Vorst, Vedder & Co., in which business he remained until 1874. In 1845 he was made a director of the Schenectady bank, and in 1872 was elected vice-president to succeed Judge Paige. When Gen. Jay Cady, the president of the bank, died in 1875, Mr. Van Vorst was elected president, and filled the position in a most faithful and efficient manner up to the time of his last illness.

Mr. Van Vorst, as a nonagenarian, was in sound physical and mental health; his nerves were firm, his appetite good, and his sleep undisturbed.

At the bank of which he was president, he performed constant week-day duty, with a handwriting and figures equal to those of the best bookkeeper. He was a ready mental computer of the interest on notes, which made him of invaluable service to the bank clerks.

In politics Mr. Van Vorst was always a staunch Democrat. Besides being Mayor of Schenectady in 1853, 1854, 1869, 1870, 1882, and 1883, he has had considerable prominence in politics, having served in the Board of Aldermen and been a member of the Democratic county committee.

Mr. Van Vorst was very popular, and was a well-known man in the many fraternal organizations of the city. He was the oldest Free Mason and also the oldest Odd Fellow in Schenectady, and was a charter member of St. George's Lodge, F. & A. M. He was also one of the first members of Mohawk Valley Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F.

He was long a devout and earnest worker in St. George's Episcopal Church, and was connected with the vestry of that church for over sixty years.

He was married in 1830 to Miss Amanda Hulbert, of Pennsylvania, who died in 1880, six months after the celebration of their golden wedding.

The local paper, referring to the funeral, said:

"Seldom or never in the history of the city has the loss of a private citizen occasioned such widespread lamentation. There were evidences of profound grief on every hand throughout the burial services, and it is almost superfluous to say that the sympathy of the entire community goes out to the members of the stricken family in their bereavement."

At a meeting of the Schenectady Branch of the Holland Society of New York, held Tuesday, December 5th, 1899, to take suitable action respecting the death of Hon. Abraham A. Van Vorst, the following resolutions of respect were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Death has recently removed from us our highly esteemed and oldest member, Hon. Abraham A. Van Vorst,

Resolved, That we take this occasion to express our appreciation of the many virtues of his character, displayed through a life of remarkable length and of almost unbroken activity. Especially would we record our admiration of his fidelity to all his responsibilities as a business man and a citizen, his unflinching cheerfulness of spirit, and his extreme winsomeness of manner in all his social relations.

"The Society has been fortunate in bearing upon its membership list from its formation until now the name of so worthy a representative, and while we deeply deplore the breaking of the earthly ties, we rejoice in the character of the memories that are left as the heritage of his associates.

"JOHN L. SWITS, JAMES R. TRUAX, JACOB W. CLUTE,
"Committee."

JOSEPH C. HOAGLAND, founder of the Royal Baking Powder Company, who joined the Holland Society, June 30, 1892, died December 8, 1899, at his home, No. 27 West Fifty-first Street, at the age of fifty-eight years and five months. Last October Mr. Hoagland was stricken with paralysis at his country home on the Shrewsbury River, N. J., and was brought to his home in Manhattan.

Mr. Hoagland was born in the village of Troy, Ohio, and attended the village schools there. He was preparing to engage in mercantile pursuits when the war broke out, and he entered the Union army in 1861, serving mainly in the quartermaster's and subsistence departments, having been detailed by Governor Tod, of Ohio, to service at Camp Chase, Columbus. After the war he went to Fort Wayne, and was part proprietor of a drug store there when he conceived the idea of compounding a baking powder that would make housewives happy by producing certain results. He experimented till he got a powder that seemed to meet the necessary requirements, and then he began to sell it over the counter to local customers. That was the beginning of the Royal Baking Powder, and the young druggist, with his brother, Dr. Cornelius N. Hoagland, soon extended the business. The brothers finally moved to this city, and with William Ziegler successfully conducted the business of the Royal Baking Powder Company.

A dispute about business policy separated the brothers a few years ago, and Dr. Cornelius N. Hoagland purchased the Cleveland Baking Powder Company. After the death of Dr. Hoagland in Brooklyn about two years ago, Joseph C. Hoagland brought about a combination of the companies and retired from active business pursuits last spring.

Mr. Hoagland served as a Republican presidential elector in 1880. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Down Town, Lawyers', and Union League clubs of Manhattan. At one time he was commodore of the American Yacht Club, and owned the steam yacht *Stranger*. Until about three years ago Mr. Hoagland lived in Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, his house there being opposite Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle when it was burned in the summer of 1894. His country home on the Shrewsbury River was one of the handsomest places in New Jersey, the grounds having been laid out by Frederick Law Olmsted. His collection of paintings was one of the most noteworthy in the city.

In 1865 he married Miss Caroline C. Matlack, of Dayton, Ohio, and they have had three children.

HOWARD OSTERHOUDT, one of the early members of the Society, having been elected December 20, 1886, died at his residence, "Eastwood," Kingston, N. Y., December 25, 1899.

Mr. Osterhoudt was born in Kingston, N. Y., December 9, 1842, and was descended from a long line of honorable Dutch ancestors. His early American ancestor was Jan Jansen Van Oosterhout, who married, February 18, 1663, Annetjen Jellis. Mr. Osterhoudt graduated from Columbia College in 1864, having taken the Classical Course, and from the Law School of the same College in 1866. The death of his father, Jacob P. Osterhoudt, in

1868, diverted him from his early ambition of being a lawyer in New York, and he returned to Kingston to take charge of his father's coal and lumber business, and later, in partnership with a brother, he became engaged in the blue-stone business, in which he continued until his death.

Mr. Osterhoudt was for many years a member of the old Dutch Church, the church of his forefathers, and was at the time of his death an elder, the Consistory acting as pall-bearers at his burial in Wiltwyck Rural Cemetery, Kingston, N. Y., December 28, 1899 :

Mr. Osterhoudt was one of the oldest trustees of the Kingston Savings Bank, who in token of their esteem adopted the following minute, January 10, 1900.

"The Trustees of the Kingston Savings Bank feel that they have sustained an irreparable loss in the death of their associate, Howard Osterhoudt.

"His ideals were high, his integrity uncompromising, his courtesy unvarying, and his business judgment sound and conservative.

"His presence will be missed at the council table, but the memory of his irreproachable character, and genial gentle personality, will remain ever enshrined in the hearts of his fellows."

REV. MAUNSELL VAN RENNELAER, D.D., LL.D., after a short illness, died February 17, 1900, at Lakewood, N. J., where he was temporarily residing.

Dr. Van Rensselaer was born in Albany, April 16, 1819. He was a son of John S. Van Rensselaer, of that city, being in direct line of descent from the founder of the Van Rensselaer family in this country. He was educated at the Albany Academy and at Union College. In 1838 he was graduated from the General Theological Seminary, and was admitted to holy orders on June 27, 1841. In 1859 he was president of Devoe College, Niagara City, N. Y., and in 1872 was elected president of Hobart College. He resigned the presi-

dency of the last named institution in 1876, and went to Europe with his family.

During the last years of his life he made his home in New York. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Hobart College in 1860, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from Union College in 1874. He united with the Society, October 25, 1886. He leaves a wife, a daughter, and two sons, and eleven grandchildren.

BENJAMIN ALEXANDER VAN SCHAICK, who united with the Society March 31, 1892, died March 5, 1900. He was born in Jersey City, N. J., April 29, 1842, and was the son of Benjamin Van Schaick (a wholesale grocer of New York) and Matilda Schultz. He was educated at the Grammar School of Columbia College, New York, and Nazareth Hall, a noted Moravian School, at Nazareth, Pa. He entered the house of P. Lorillard & Co., of Jersey City, N. J., and continued with them for nearly forty years, being their sole agent for most of that period in Pennsylvania and adjacent territory.

SAMUEL BURHANS, JR., was the second son of Samuel Burhans and Mary Ann Corning. He was born in the Fifth Ward, New York City, October 26, 1825. July 11, 1850, he married, in New York, Sarah Elizabeth Daggitt, who died March 6, 1860. March 12, 1867, he married Miss Isabel Holden, who survives him.

Mr. Burhans entered the employ of Henry Crossman, umbrella manufacturer, immediately after leaving school, and afterward became a partner in the business, from which he retired in 1867. He was President of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company for fifteen years. He was greatly interested in genealogical pursuits. One of the results of his labors in this field was a large number of MS. copies of records of early churches

of New York City and of places along the Hudson River. He published the extensive and valuable Burhans genealogy in 1894.

For several years he was Librarian of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and served as trustee of that Society for many years more. He had been an active member of the New York Volunteer Fire Department in his early days, and for many years a trustee of the New York Veteran Firemen's Association. He joined the Holland Society October 24, 1889.

Mr. Burhans was of a very quiet and retiring disposition and of great benevolence of heart. Only those who knew him very intimately were aware of the amount of his charities, which were abundantly scattered, but in the most unostentatious manner.

He was in his usual good health till within two days of his death, April 2, 1900, which resulted from heart failure. His wife and one of his daughters were away on a visit to Bermuda, were ignorant of his illness, and returned only on the day after his demise.

JOHN AUGUSTUS ELMENDORF, vice-president of the corporation known as Edward Smith & Co., of No. 45 Broadway, New York City died April 5, 1900, at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Walter Lester Carr, No. 68 West Fifty-first Street. He had been an invalid for several years, but was confined to the house only ten days before his death. He was seventy-two years old.

Mr. Elmendorf was a member of the old Dutch family of Elmendorfs, of Kingston, N. Y., the head of which settled in this country in the middle of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Elmendorf was born in Kingston, September 11, 1828. His parents were Levi and Saletje Meler (De Puy) Elmendorf. His boyhood was spent in Waterloo, N. Y., where he attended an academy. In 1847 he came to New York, and

began his business career in a wholesale dry-goods house at No. 14 Wall Street. In 1853 he became connected with the house of Smith & Stratton, and remained with the firm through its different changes of names to Edward Smith & Co. When it was incorporated, he became its vice-president. Mr. Elmendorf was at one time a member of the 13th Regiment, holding a lieutenant's commission. In 1855 he married in New York Frances Catherine (Richards) Lathrop, niece and adopted daughter of Dwight Lathrop, of Savannah, Ga. Three children were born to them—Dwight Lathrop, the traveller and lecturer; Grace, wife of Dr. Carr; and John Barker, all of whom are living in this city. Mrs. Elmendorf died several years ago.

Mr. Elmendorf was a strong Republican, and a few years ago was chairman of the Republican committee of the district in which he lived. He never held public office. He became a member of the Holland Society March 29, 1888, was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and a trustee of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church.





THE DUTCHMAN.

BY EDWARD J. WHEELER.

His prow was pointed toward the Southern stars ;
He ploughed a furrow half-way round the world.
The winds of many zones tugged at his spars
And beat his deck before his sails were furled.
On, on, and on — three thousand leagues of sea,
Untried, unknown, he traversed to be free.

Stolid and stern, unsightly and uncouth,
No scented darling he for courtly game ;
But in that slow speech there was steadfast truth,
And dauntless courage in that stubborn frame.
On Afric's farthest cape he made his home,
And thanked the good God he could cease to roam.

The Kings played chess, as Kings are wont to play,
Each move an end to some fair land's repose.
On Afric's fields, three thousand leagues away,
One tyrant's flag came down, another rose.
The Dutchman saw with gratitude profound.
He hailed a savior — a worse tyrant found.

Vain his long search o'er many sounding seas.
Still on the heights doth Freedom love to dwell,
To shake her tresses in the mountain breeze,
And hear the tales the upland forests tell.
Far to the North, where snowy summits rise,
The Boer, outmastered, turned his longing eyes.

Before him lay long miles of arid plain ;
 Around him valleys full of plenty smiled.
 He yoked his oxen to the lumbering wain,
 The jambok spoke in menace shrill and wild.
 Each mighty beast, submissive, bent his neck,
 And the Boer started on his long, long trek.

Came days of aching toil. Night after night
 He faced Death, eye to eye, and stared him down.
 With naked fist he met the lion in fight,
 And sent him scurrying to his jungles brown.
 The savage blacks who came to spoil and slay
 Reeled back before the laager's stern array.

Oh, Freedom, dear, if ever man there was,
 In all the ages, earned thy favoring smile,
 This patient man has earned it. In his cause
 Pleads all the world to-day. Yea, even that Isle
 That hisses hate of him, thrills, too, with strong,
 Deep notes of protest against England's wrong.

Gold ! Gold ! Gold ! Gold ! The cry filled all the air,
 And wrought like magic on the hearts of men.
 The restless souls in every land who dare
 Shake dice with Fate, felt the blood leap again.
 They came in squads — in troops — in rushing stream,
 Their motto ever this : " Follow the gleam ! "

But most were men of that proud race who hold
 The Triple Isle as trident of the sea.
 What ! was this Boer to rule a realm of gold ?
 His slow hand time the march of Destiny ?
 So came the clash, and on Majuba Hill
 That slow hand proved its swift, unerring skill.

The old Colossus spanned the Rhodian Bay ;
 A continent, the new one would bestride,
 From Cape to Cairo drive his iron way,
 And a new empire for his Queen provide.
 An earthquake laid the old Colossus low,
 The new one laughs amid the earthquake's throe.

The lust for gold and lust for empire found
 That the bold Dutchman dared their way to block.

They joined their force to sweep him from the ground :
 "Move," said the Sea ; "I will not," said the Rock.
 For twenty years the Sea has shouted, "Go !"
 For twenty years the Rock has answered, "No !"

Now breaks the tempest ; now the lightnings leap !
 And Boer and Briton join in final strife,
 And we, afar, bewildered sit, and keep
 Hushing the thoughts that cut us like a knife.
 Are we not Britons, too, in speech and blood ?
 Can we curse them and bless the alien brood ?

Britons, but not such Britons we ; for lo !
 These men who goad the patient Boer to-day
 Are heirs of those who struck th' insensate blow
 At Lexington and Concord. Tories they,
 Whose hands have smitten Freedom's form, alas !
 In all her strifes with privilege and class.

Not these our kindred ! No, we spurn the claim.
 But rather those whose voices have been bold,
 For love of England, to avert this shame
 And break the spell hypnotic cast by gold.
 Oh ! for one hour of Gladstone's voice to plead
 The cause of God against the claims of Greed !





HOW THE DUTCH PRESERVED THE
FREEDOM, IN BODY AND MIND, OF
MIDDLE EUROPE, IN 1639.

BY BREV. MAJOR-GEN. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, NEW
YORK,

A.M., Litt. D., Ph.D., LL.D. (twice), Member of the Holland Society.

IT is very strange how, in two crises of modern European affairs, the English or British people arrogated to themselves the whole glory of two great victories, when, in pure honesty and sober truth, the Seven United States, or Provinces, of Holland, were in one case entitled to a full share of the glory—namely, in the destruction of the Invincible Armada, in 1588—and in the other case, Blucher and his Prussian army deserve the credit for the final overthrow of Napoleon, saving the British from annihilation at Waterloo.

In the case of the Invincible Armada, 1588, Michelet especially tells us :

“ Besides the *Hollandish* ships which joined with the English in attacking the ‘Invincible Armada,’ it should be borne in mind that the *States of Holland* had permitted one thousand of their most experienced sailors to serve as volunteers on board the

English ships, so that, between vessels and crews, the English fleet itself was in a large proportion Dutch."

"Elizabeth besought the Dutch for the aid of twenty ships of war, while ninety other Dutch ships penned up the Prince of Parma in the Roman Catholic Provinces of Flanders" — "nailed the Spanish land and sea forces," is the expression of another writer, "to the Flemish strand!" Moreover, that a great many Dutch vessels were incorporated in the British fleet, is made evident by the names which appear in the list of the vessels under the command of Howard, the Lord High Admiral of England. (Examine "The Invincible Armada," a series of articles by J. W. de P., in Stone's *Military Gazette*, summer of 1860.)

But there is another example of Holland's decisive blows in the cause of Freedom, in her frustration of Spain's attempt to crush the Evangelical faith in Middle Europe. In 1639 an armada, or rather two, together only second in strength to the "Invincible Armada," was sent forth—not this time for the subversion of Protestantism in England, but to achieve its overthrow in Sweden and in Germany. This armada was annihilated by the Holland Admiral Tromp.

Within two or three days, by the sheerest accident, after searching in vain for years, I have discovered some new facts with regard to this destruction of the great Spanish fleets by Tromp in the Downs, which saved the cause of Protestantism on the continent of Europe. These Spanish squadrons were conveying an army quite large for the time, to attack Stockholm and invade Sweden. Griffis states that d'Ouendo had 24,000 men,

sailors and soldiers, on board his vessels. The Roman Catholics, Spaniards, and Imperialists were getting the better of the Swedes, because Baner, the great Swedish general, was in very bad health, and his troops were very much reduced in numbers and efficiency, while Torstenson, a still greater war chief, was absent—broken in health and obliged to return to Sweden. The latter was not able to get back to Germany until the spring of 1641. It must be remembered that in 1639 Baner was harrying Bohemia, and in 1640 had penetrated to the Danube, and that the Swedish possessions on the Baltic were almost denuded of troops.

It can well be imagined what a fresh army, operating against that Baltic coast and against Sweden, and especially the Swedish capital, might have effected. Moreover, the French armies never cordially supported either Baner or Torstenson, and lay still when they should have actively assisted the Swedes, or left them in the lurch. They were too often Pharaoh's reeds, piercing the hand and arm they pretended to support. Baner, driven back towards his base, and given to dissipation, died on the 10th of May, 1641, while his army was completely disorganized,—so much so that no one but the famous Torstenson could have restored it to efficiency. It was almost in a state of fearful mutiny when the latter arrived, in June, 1641, to assume command as Generalissimus. Consequently, any one conversant with the state of affairs in Middle Europe at that time, must grasp at once the danger of the situation to the Protestant cause.

Then it was—when everything looked so dark for any decided success for the Evangelical triumph—that there was peril of what might have been

accomplished by this powerful Spanish fleet operating against the Swedish base on the Baltic, aided by the marine array of Christian IV., of Denmark, warily watching for an opportunity to strike at his country's hereditary foe—Sweden. Meanwhile the Spanish army conveyed by the fleet might have landed near Stockholm, and ravaged the richest provinces of Sweden—almost denuded of troops and destitute of money and supplies.

I have often stated that I have seen a detailed account of the despatch of the Spanish fleet, in 1639, freighted with an army of soldiers to invade Sweden, and thereby relieve the pressure on the Roman Catholic Empire of Austria and the domains of its allies. The volume containing this account, in German, I gave to the New York Society Library, together with other most valuable works on the Thirty Years' War, etc.; but that particular book has disappeared.

It is very extraordinary that even in the Library of the University of Upsala, Sweden, no corroborative evidence among its extensive collections could be found except hints, or vague intimations; and yet the current understanding as to the destination of the Spanish fleet must have been perfectly well known to every contemporaneous writer on the events of the Thirty Years' War.

Very recently, I became possessed of a volume* which confirms the view that Sweden was the

* *Scandinavia, Ancient and Modern; Being a History of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway: Comprehending a Description of those Countries, etc., etc.*, etc. By Andrew Crichton, LL.D., and Henry Wheaton, LL.D., author of the *History of the Northmen, etc.*, Honorary Member of the Scandinavian and Icelandic Literary Societies, and lately American *Chargé d' Affaires* at Copenhagen. With a map and twelve engravings by Jackson. In two volumes. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court; and Simpkins, Marshall & Co., London, MDCCCXXXVIII.

objective which the Spaniards had in view, in co-operation with the forces of Christian IV. of Denmark.

An extract from this work to this effect, prefaced by two others showing the general situation, is here given as follows :

“Some of her [Sweden’s] historians have alleged that she might, by prolonging the struggle [the Thirty Years’ War], for another campaign, have extorted more humiliating concessions from Aústria, as she maintained at the signature of the peace [of Westphalia] above a hundred garrisons in Germany, several fortresses in the heart of the Imperial dominions, and a fine veteran army of nearly 70,000 troops, supported chiefly at the enemy’s expense. But these favorable circumstances were more than counter-balanced by the increasing distresses that prevailed at home [in the Swedish realm] and the continuance of hostilities between France and Spain, which would have devolved on the Swedish Regency the whole burden and hazard of a doubtful contest, at an expense of blood and treasure that might ultimately have ruined the kingdom.” (Vol. ii., p. 74.)

“While the Swedish flag waved on the Danube, certain hostile indications on her part attracted the storm which desolated the Imperial dominions to the coasts of the Baltic.” (Vol. ii., p. 75.)

“The object constantly kept in view by the Court of Copenhagen . . . was to contribute to the conclusion of such a peace as might . . . exclude the Swedes from such territorial acquisitions on the Baltic and the Elbe as might endanger the security of Denmark.” (Vol. ii., p. 75.)

“Christian’s jealousy of Sweden led him to form the romantic scheme of subduing that kingdom, and destroying the trade of its allies, the Dutch, in the Baltic. Spain favored the design, and embarked a body of troops who were to join the Danes before Stockholm ; but the defeat of the Spanish fleet [in two battles, 16th September and 31st October, 1639], in the British Channel by Tromp frustrated the whole project.” (Vol. ii., p. 75.)

Such, then, was the situation when, on the dates above given, the great Dutch Admiral Tromp,

destroyed the Spanish fleets, with the large army they were conveying, and thus saved the Protestant cause from, perhaps, irretrievable disaster. A recent English authority gives the following account of the Dutch victory and of its momentous consequences :

“On the other hand a powerful Spanish fleet of 70 ships and 10,000 men was almost destroyed by the Dutch (21 October, 1639 [O. S.]). Four-fifths of the Spaniards were lost, and only seven of their ships escaped into Dunkirk. The Spaniards had taken refuge in the Downs, to escape from Tromp ; and simultaneously the Spanish agents and the Dutch addressed Charles I. on the subject. He pointed out to the former that they could not remain in English waters for ever ; and began to bargain as to what Spain could do for the Palatine if shelter were afforded to her fleet. But before an arrangement could be made Tromp took the matter into his own hands and boldly attacked the Spaniards whilst their ships lay on the Kentish coast. The Spaniards [falsely] asserted that the English themselves lent him what help they could ; and Admiral Pennington was imprisoned for not protecting them. This blow ended prematurely Spain’s renewed attempt to become a great naval power. Every nerve had been strained by Olivares to strengthen the Spanish navy, and not without success. The loss now sustained was never completely recovered, and Spain’s hold upon the Sceptre of the sea was loosened for ever.”*

The attempt in the preceding paragraph to appropriate for the English some credit for the destruction of the Spanish fleet is very lame, indeed. A pretence of Spanish historians that they had the English to contend against, as well as the Dutch, is readily understood, in their desire to mitigate the humiliation of their defeat. As a

* Cambridge Historical Series: *Spain: Its Greatness and Decay* [1479-1788], by Martin A. S. Hume, editor of the *Calendars of Spanish State Papers*, author of *The Year After the Armada, Philip II.*, etc., with an Introduction by Edwin Armstrong. Cambridge [England], at the University Press, 1898. Chap. vii., pp. 242-243.

matter of fact, the English outraged every claim of neutrality in their determination to protect the Spaniards, and it was only the attack threatened by Tromp in spite of this protection, braving both the English and Spanish fleets, which forced the Spaniards from their refuge. The imprisonment of Pennington was because he did not continue his protection of the Spaniards to the last, even at the peril of a clash with Tromp, as Charles I., of England, not only sympathized with the Spaniards, but was annoyed to find that Tromp's boldness frustrated his scheme to drive a sharp bargain with Spain in her extremity. A more ancient and more accurate account, also from an English authority, is given herewith :

“ Having advice that a Spanish squadron, composed of ten large men of war, four frigates, and several smaller vessels, had quitted the port of Randyke on the 18th of February, Tromp immediately went in pursuit, came up with the Spanish admiral off Graveline, joined battle, and defeated him, after a bloody conflict which lasted six hours. The Spanish admiral, and three more great ships, were driven on the sands, and taken ; and the vice-admiral's ship was burnt, to prevent it falling into the hands of the Hollanders. Four frigates were besides taken, and the Spaniards were reported to have lost near two thousand men, of whom seven hundred were made prisoners.

“ The most important consequence of Tromp's victory was, that [twenty?] four thousand men on board the Spanish squadron were destined for a grand armament equipping at Cadiz and Corunna, the most formidable that had been seen since the Armada prepared to invade England [in 1588]. All the Maritime Powers were attentive to the object of this vast fleet. England and France imagined the Court of Spain intended, in conjunction with the king of Denmark, to attack Sweden ; while the States General trembled for the fate of the provinces. In fact, the Catholic king had his own immediate interest too strongly in view, to hearken to the suggestion of the

king of Denmark. The armament was expressly equipped to annoy the provinces, and it set sail with 20,000 land forces on board, in the month of July, under the conduct of Don Antonio d'Oquendo, who had already experienced the valor and naval abilities of the Hollanders. To oppose this powerful fleet, amounting to 87 sail, Tromp weighed anchor with no more than a squadron of 18 men of war. His first design was merely to obstruct the passage of the Spaniards; but having fallen in with their van, on board which was all the money and 4000 troops, he attacked it in the night with such fury that the enemy were wholly dispersed, every ship crowding all the sail she could make, to get out of the reach of Tromp's cannon. Next morning Oquendo came up with the rest of the fleet, and immediately engaged Tromp yard-arm-and-yard-arm. After a violent conflict, the Spaniard was forced to shift his flag; his ship was soon after sunk, and four more were taken; but the Dutch were prevented from pursuing their advantage by a thick fog, which effectually concealed the enemy. Before the weather cleared up, Tromp was strongly reinforced, which enabled him to pursue the enemy to the Downs, where they had taken sanctuary under the wing of the English admiral. It is probable he would have destroyed the whole but for the partiality evidently shown in favor of the Spaniards. Tromp remonstrated upon the king of England's conduct as a breach of the treaty subsisting with Holland. To the English admiral's conduct he ascribed the safety of the enemy; his intelligence had misled the Dutch, and his motions had covered the Spaniards; but no redress was obtained. At length another reinforcement arrived, which rendered Tromp so powerful that he resolved to give battle to the English rather than be diverted from his purpose. It was upon this resolution, say the Dutch writers, that the king of England ordered his admiral to withdraw his protection from the Spaniards, perceiving that otherwise he must come to an open rupture with the Hollanders. Thus it was that Tromp, after having for a month blocked up Oquendo, obliged him at last to come to an engagement. Rather than stand an attack in his present position, the Spaniard resolved running the hazard of crossing the Channel under cover of a fog; but Tromp kept so strict watch that it was impossible to escape. An action ensued, and both sides fought with desperate fury. For the space of eight hours the Spaniards made an obstinate

resistance ; at last they were totally defeated, with the loss of 14 men of war, burnt, sunk, taken, or driven ashore, among which were the vice-admiral of Spain, the admiral of Galicia, and the great galleon of Portugal, 1400 tons burthen, mounting 80 guns, and carrying 300 [Query : 3000?] men, all of whom perished by the water or the sword. Twenty-one of the enemy's ships put back to the Downs in a wretched plight ; fire-ships were sent to destroy them ; but the English again interposed, contrary to their neutrality, and the express injunction of the sovereign. That day thirteen ships more fell into the hands of the Hollanders, of which eleven only could be carried off, so miserably were they shattered. In a word, of this prodigious armament, only eight reached Dunkirk. Oquendo's own ship was so much damaged that he owed his life to a frigate sent to his assistance by the generous Tromp. Eight thousand men were killed, four thousand wounded, and two thousand taken prisoners, and carried with the rest of the spoils in triumph to the Texel, Briel, and Flushing. All Europe admired the skill and intrepidity of Tromp, and the naval power of Holland. The States decreed him the same honors conferred upon Admiral Hein, and the French king sent him particular marks of his regard ; among the rest a patent, whereby he was enrolled among the nobility of France.

“ Having entirely ruined the maritime power of Spain, the most vigorous preparations were making to carry on the war by land with equal success.” *

This shows that Tromp's victory in the Downs in 1639 was equal to the Battle of the Nile in 1799, or to Trafalgar in 1805.

The following brief account of this great triumph of the Dutch is translated from a Spanish work :

“ We had another loss to bewail in the English Channel. Our fleet, commanded by Don Antonio Oquendo, had two battles with the Holland squadron under command of Admiral Tromp. On the first day the result was indecisive ; but on the second day we got the worst of it, because the English, who claimed to be neutral, fired both on the Dutch and on the

* *The Modern Part of an Universal History, from the Earliest Account of Time*, vol. xxxi., London, MDCCLXI., pp. 327-329.

Spaniards, doing little injury to the Dutch, but pouring a most destructive fire against us, and of 73 ships we were able to save only 7."*

A translation of more extended account, from another Spanish history, is here given :

"We had worse luck with the Squadron sent against other more terrible enemies, eternal ravagers of our coasts — the Dutch. This Squadron, composed of seventy sail and ten thousand men, which with great difficulty we had got together, and the command of which was given to the old and accredited sailor, Don Antonio de Oquendo, as soon as it reached the English Channel fell in with the Holland Squadron commanded by Admiral Tromp (September, 1639).

"In the first battle both fleets were badly damaged after a stubborn fight. But the attack on the Spaniards having been renewed (October 21), notwithstanding the ardor with which our sailors fought for many hours, they found themselves completely surrounded and defeated. We lost the greater part of our fleet, captured, burnt, or sunk, including the ship *Santa Teresa*, of 80 guns, on which were the picked musketeers of Spain, and which was commanded by the brave sailor, *Lope de Hoces*, — of whom not a single man was saved. Of the ten thousand men composing the naval force, eight thousand perished. Oquendo took refuge at Dunkirk with only seven ships, — all he had saved. The English, notwithstanding their avowed neutrality, behaved rather as enemies than as neutrals. It is said they fired on our ships. The Spaniards complained of treason, and the letters of the Dutch Admiral show that charge not to have been unfounded.

"It is certain that Spain lost in that conflict the best of her navy, both in men and ships, and our maritime power suffered the more from this blow, because of its coming hard upon the two previous disasters." †

* *Historia General De España*, etc. Por D. José Maria Gutierrez de la Peña, etc., Tomo IX. Barcelona, Imprenta de D. Francisco Oliva, etc., 1839. Lib. ii., cap. iii., pp. 74-75.

† *Historia General De España* por Don Modesto Lafuente, de la Real Academia de la Historia. Parte Tercera. Edad Moderna. Tomo XVI. Madrid, MDCCCLVI. Parte iii., Libro iv., pp. 154-156, with footnote.

Droysen, the noted German historian, says, in substance :

This — Tromp's victory — was the severest disaster which the Crown of Spain could undergo. It was, indeed, a death-blow to her sea-power. She could no longer in the Mediterranean maintain a secure connection with her Italian provinces. Already had France drawn the Court of Turin into close alliance. In Catalonia, in Portugal, the most important movements were already undertaken by France. And in England the Opposition lifted its head with fresh courage. The King began to weaken, and he summoned together that Parliament through which he was himself, at length, to lose all.

It could not be concealed from any one at the imperial court that the condition of affairs was most perilous, since at no earlier moment of the fearful war had it happened that upon itself alone it had to depend to drive Baner and his Swedes out of Bohemia, — which followed in the succeeding spring. Only for a moment did there seem assurance that there was any further hope to tear North Germany from Sweden's grasp, or for it militarily to maintain itself, since France now — no longer menaced by Spain — would press forward upon the Rhine districts with redoubled forces. It was absolutely necessary to provide from other sources against the deficiency of military supplies and forces which the misfortune of Spain had caused. So far Droysen.

Finally, the following paragraph from the Dutch is confirmatory : Arend, Amsterdam, 1868 (D. 3, 5, pp. 181, 202), says that such were the Dutch rejoicings over Tromp's victory, that they sent

congratulatory despatches to all their ambassadors and political agents abroad at Dantzic, and at Constantinople, instructing them to celebrate with decorations and illuminations at their embassies.

Having exhausted all the information to be derived from my extensive examination of books in various libraries and of manuscripts from Sweden, due to the friendly offices of M. Claes Annerstedt, Chief Librarian of the University at Upsala, the facts for this narrative were carefully gathered together, because my very heart was and is desirous of presenting this, Tromp's, achievement and its consequences, and because it is the triumph of Holland,—all alone by itself,—not only in spite of the opposition and interference of the English naval authorities, but over two Spanish fleets: a triumph as formidable for Free Thought in the future as was the victory of the combined English-Dutch and the forces of nature—the elements—God's help—which destroyed the Invincible Armada, just about fifty years previously.

I am astonished that such a momentous and influential action—due to Holland alone—could have escaped the notice of historians; and I only wish I could have found a copy of the original German *World's History*, which at first attracted my attention to this event.

It is utterly impossible at this day to arouse Hollanders to an enthusiasm equal to that of the era when Tromp gained this astounding victory. Because then it was necessary to secure those blessings—freedom of thought, freedom of worship, individual rights, in fact, all that the word liberty comprehends in its vast significance.

This victory over combined fleets, in the teeth

of English menace and English force, towers far above that of the combined English and Holland fleets over the "Invincible Armada." In 1588 the blasts of heaven were loosened upon the Spaniards. One of the very medals struck in Holland to celebrate that event summed up the whole story. The literal translation is : " God breathed in wrath, and they were swept into nothingness." (*" Afflavit Deus et dissipati sunt !"*)

Tromp's victory was due to his perfect combination of the art and science of naval commandership and to the intrepidity, instincts, skill, and sailorship of his officers and men ; to the head and heart of the man at the head, and the discipline and devotedness of each man behind the guns and at the tackling and handling of the sails—the pre-eminent Dutch seamen at the supremest era of the seven United States of Holland.





THE HOLLAND SOCIETY TABLET ON
THE SITE OF THE OLD FORT
AT NEW AMSTERDAM.

IN the Year Book for 1890-1891 will be found the report of Alexander T. Van Nest, Esq., Chairman of the "Special Committee on Tablets to be placed by the Society on Sites of Historic Interest in the City of New York."

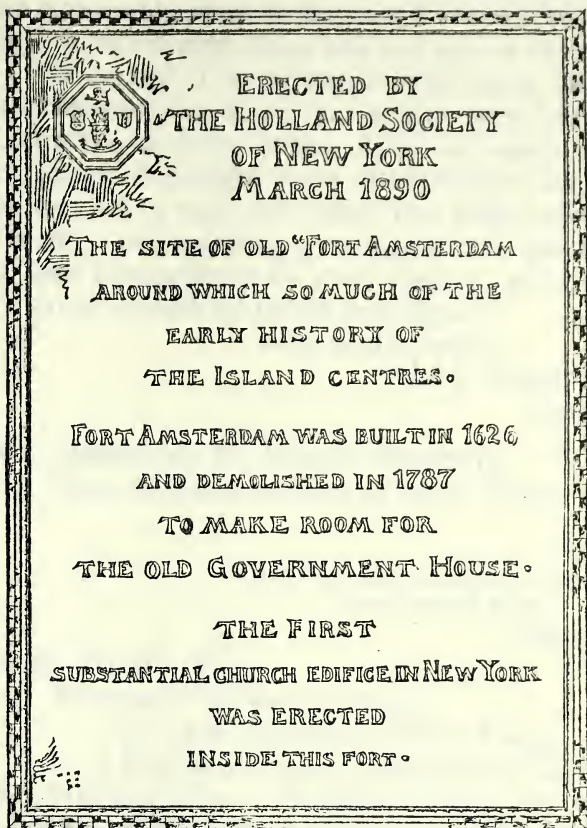
The eight tablets suggested were all placed in position. Among them was one at No. 4 Bowling Green, to mark the site of the original fort.

The report states :

"The point around which much of the early history of New York centred was Fort Amsterdam. The first fort was built in the spring of 1615. Fort Amsterdam was completed in 1635, and was demolished in 1787, to make room for the old Government House. It was located on the site now occupied by the shipping buildings facing the Bowling Green.

The first substantial church edifice in New York was erected by Governor Kieft within the fort in 1642."

A plate of the tablet is here given.



The property on Bowling Green having been purchased by the United States Government for a Custom House, steps were taken to preserve the tablet and place it in the new building, as will appear from the following correspondence.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1899.

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 13th instant, in which you call attention to a tablet now marking the spot of the first

fort on the Island of Manhattan, and in which you express the hope that the same tablet may be given an honorable place in the new Custom House building to be erected upon the old site of the fort.

Personally, I sympathize with your desire, and will express the hope that a way may be found to comply with your wish. It is too early, however, to speak definitely upon that subject now. I recommend to you that after the plans are adopted for the new building, you again call the attention of the Department to your request, otherwise it is in great danger of being lost sight of.

Very truly yours,

L. J. GAGE,

Secretary.

Mr. THEODORE M. BANTA, Secretary,
The Holland Society of New York.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
PORT OF NEW YORK,

January 17, 1900.

T. M. BANTA, Esq.,
Secretary Holland Society,
No. 346 Broadway, New York.

SIR: I beg to call your attention to the fact that the building No. 4 Bowling Green, on which is a bronze tablet with the legend "The site of Fort Amsterdam, etc.," is shortly to be torn down, to make room for the new U. S. Custom House building. As the tablet was placed in position by the Holland Society of New York, I have assumed that the society would be interested in its removal and preservation.

The tablet can, undoubtedly, be placed in position in the new Custom House building if application to do so be made to the proper authorities.

Respectfully yours,

J. J. COUCH,

Special Deputy Collector.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
PORT OF NEW YORK,
March 15, 1900.

THEODORE M. BANTA, ESQ.,
Secretary The Holland Society of New York,
No. 348 Broadway, New York City.

SIR : Referring to your communication of January 18, 1900, in regard to the tablet at No. 4 Bowling Green, I have to inform you that the tablet has been safely removed, and is now in this building subject to your order.

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS LAWLOR,
Assistant Custodian.

The tablet is now in the room of the Society,
348 Broadway, New York.





THE CARRIER PIGEON OF LADYSMITH.

BY EDWARD J. WHEELER.

A carrier dove from the cage they bring,
The keenest of vision and fleetest of wing.
Of love and peace once the avatar,
Now held for the grim, sad service of war.
They write a message of hope and cheer
Tho' the vengeful shells are bursting near.
Benèath her wing it is bound with care,
And they set her free with a silent prayer.
She stands at gaze for a moment's space,
And warily poises with airy grace.
Then, lightly leaping, a gleam of white
Goes flashing upward in pulsing flight.
Up, up to the freedom of God's blue sky,
In widening circles she mounts on high,
Till, far beneath her, she gazes down
On Natal's green veldts and the kopjes brown.
The boom of cannon and shriek of shell
Of the grisly tumult of war still tell.
Still flame the hill-tops with fitful red,
And the slopes and summit are strewn with dead.

But a scene more joyous, in vision bright,
Allures the dove in her strenuous flight.

There 's a cote in Durban, beside the sea,
Where home and her own dear nestlings be.

And tho' an empire may rock below,
On the lurid tides that ebb and flow,

She sees beyond to the peaceful nest,
And her heart is singing within her breast.

I, too, o'er the green veldt sweep along,
On the pinions of fancy, swift and strong.

I see the flashes and battle gleams,
The stiffening forms and thin red streams ;

And I, too, looking beyond the strife,
See a fairer vision of peaceful life :—

One great republic that stretches free
From cape to desert, from sea to sea ;

Where crown and scepter shall find no rule,
And freedom brightens o'er church and school ;

Where class and privilege fade from sight,
And the Right of Man is the sovereign right ;

One more broad continent consecrate
To the people's rule in a mighty state.

God speed the vision and bring it true,
As the world rolls on in a century new.





DUTCH RECORDS IN THE CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, NEW YORK.

A FEW years ago there were published by the city of New York, seven volumes of translations from the Dutch Court Records of New Amsterdam during the Dutch period, preserved in the City Clerk's office, which pertained principally to petty disputes of the inhabitants.

Other volumes in the same office, covering the same period, are of obviously greater value, as they refer to the settlement of the estates of deceased persons, to business transactions recorded in the books of notaries public, and to conveyances and mortgages of real estate in New Amsterdam. Of most of these records translations were made by the late Dr. O'Callaghan, which translations will also be found in the City Clerk's office. Of some volumes no translation appears. It is greatly to be desired that the city authorities should undertake the publication of all these early records.

Under the direction of the Secretary of The Holland Society of New York, Mr. Theodore M. Banta, and by the courtesy of his Honor, Mayor Van Wyck, a digest of all these volumes has been prepared, and we publish in this Year Book a Calendar of the cases before the Orphans Court, and a synopsis of the items in the books of the Notaries Public, Solomon La Chair, Tieleman Van Vleck, &c. Next year we hope to publish an alphabetical index of all Grantors and Grantees, Mortgageors and Mortgagees, of real estate.

EXTRACTS FROM DUTCH DOCUMENTS, BOUND
IN A BOOK LABELLED "ORIGINAL RECORDS
OF BURGOMASTERS AND ORPHAN MASTERS."
"SURROGATES."

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO DIVIDED ESTATES, OR GAVE SECURITY
THEREFOR, AFTER DEATH OF HUSBAND OR WIFE.

Oct. 18, 1655. Allard Anthony and Olof Stevens, as Committee appointed by the Commonalty of New Amsterdam, submit nominees to Director General and Council of New Netherland for overseers of orphans, viz. Pieter Wolfersz, Pieter Corn. Van Veen, Hend. Hendr. Kip and Jacob Steendam. The two first-named were appointed Oct. 19, 1655.

Nov. 9, 1655. Meeting of Burgomasters in their quality of orphanmasters when the following matters were treated: Elbert Elbertsz had died on board of the Bonte Koe in the North River, Rynier Rycken had been appointed his attorney. Secretary Kip to take an inventory of his estate.

Claes Willemsz De Jonge of Amsterdam died at New Amsterdam at house of Adriaen Blommaert. Inventory taken by Schelluynne.

Joh. Van Beeck had died. His widow Maria Verleth is given till Tuesday Nov. 16, to name guardians for child. Pieter C'ecer alias Mallemock and his wife have died leaving six minors. Pieter Van Linde, stepfather on the mother's side, and Isack Kip, witness for the youngest child, appointed guardians.

Cornelis Hendricx Van Dort died leaving widow and minor. Madaleene Dirx his widow. He had no other relatives in the country. Jan Vinje, a relative of the widow, and Hendrick Kip, an old burgher, at her request appointed guardians—Jan Vinje refused.

Nov. 10, 1655. Cornelis Clasen Swits and Tobias Teunesen had died and left families. Cattle belonging to them had been found during the general round up on Manhattan, and Egbert Woutersz, Thomas Hall and Cornelis Aertsen appointed commissaries to sell said cattle for the widows and children.

Nov. 16, 1655. Meeting of Burgomasters in their quality of Orphanmasters: Appoint as guardians of child of Johannis Van Beeck, his brother Joost Van Beeck, and the widow's brother Nicolaes Verleth.

Madaleen Dircks, widow of Cornelis Hend. Van Dort requests to have appointed as guardians, Abraham Verplanck and Andries De Haes, which is allowed.

Jacob Huges, Surgeon, appointed guardian of the children of Pieter C'ecer in place of Pieter Van Linden.

Nov. 23, 1655. Laurens Jansz informs orphanmasters that Barent Driessen and his wife Aeltie, of Staten Island, have died

ERRATUM

The name of Walewyn Vander Veen should be substituted for that of Tieleman Van Vleck on the third line from foot of page 110. The book of the latter notary cannot be found in the office of the City Clerk.

during late Indian troubles. Jan Barens, about 7 years old, their child, is at his house. Requests appointment of guardians. Jan Evertz Bout and Lourens Jansz appointed guardians.

Schepen Jacob Strycker gives notice of demise of Jan Mewes y. m. from Steenwyck, Evert Janszen and Jan Gerritsen, living with Verdonck, all from Steenwyck. Jacob Strycker and Allard Coninck appointed administrators.

Thursday, Jan. 20, 1656. Meeting of orphanmasters :

Govert Loockmans and Paulus Leendertsz Vander Grift appointed guardians of child of Joh. Van Beeck, in place of the first appointed ones who had requested to be excused.

Govert Loockermans and Pieter Van Couwenhoven as guardians of the children of Jacob Van Couwenhoven dec^d, and Hester Jans, his widow, show last will executed by dec^d on April 20, 1653.

Friday, Feb. 25, 1656. Meeting of Orphanmasters :

Poulus Leendertsz Van de Grift and Pieter Wolfertsz Van Couwenhoven have, at the request of the Burgomasters, been appointed orphanmasters by Director General and Council.

Cornelis Groesen and wife Lysbet were killed during Indian uprising. Left goods at house of Jan Schryver. The children had been taken prisoner by the Indians. Apr. 20, Inventory taken. Indians want ransom for the children.

May 16, 1656. Above Orphanmasters meet at City Hall. Account of estate of Cornelis Groesen. The following were creditors : Dirck Van Schelluyne, Augustyn Heermans, Judick Verleth, David Provoost, dec^d, Hendr. Jansz Van Naerden, Aert Willemsz, Andries Jochemsz, La Montagne and M' Hans, Hendr. De Backer, Claes Pietersz Kos, Willem Beeckman, Abram Clock, Walbrugh De Silla, Jan Peeck, Jacob Strycker, Jan Schryver, Jacob Kip. The ransom to be paid for the children was, for the little boy 60 guilders, and the little girl 94 guilders. Hendrick Hendricksen and Isack De Foreest were to ransom them.

May 16, 1656. Joseph Geresolveert Waldron appeared before the orphanmasters and acknowledged to be indebted to attorneys of Corn. Jansz Van Emden for certain house granted April 3, 1655.

Oct. 29, 1656. Sara Pietersz, widow of Jan Jansz Schepmoes, intends to remarry. Her children are Willem, Anna, Abram, Adeleid, Jaepie, Dirck, Oerstelke and Sara Schepmoes. Received together 800 guilders from estate.

Meeting of Oct. 31, 1656. Rynier Rycken had administered estate for Elizabeth Greveraet, widow of Elbert Elberts.

Meeting of Nov. 28, 1656. Aryaentie Corn., widow of Corn. Claesz Swits, intends to marry Albert Leendersz, y. m. Egbert Wouters and Harme Smeeman appointed guardians of the six minors : Claes, 16 years old, Isack, 13 years old, Jacob, 11 years old, Apolonie, 8 years, Cornelis, 4 years, Cornelia 1 year.

Jan. 23, 1657. Claes Pier Kos, widower of Neel Engels, has girl Marretie, a little over 2 years old, and intends to marry Grietie Maes, widow of Claes Wunsz [?]. Michiel Jansz and Egb. Woutersz appointed guardians of child.

Feb. 13, 1657. Olof Stevensen Van Cortlant appointed orphanmaster in place of Paulus Leendersz Van Grift, retiring.

At meeting of March 22, 1657, notice given that Madaleen Dircx, widow of Corn. Van Dort, intends to remarry. Friends of children of dec^d Jan Van Rotterdam write orphanmasters about them.

March 28, 1657. Madaleena Dircks, widow, of Corn. Hendr. Van Dorcht, registered to marry Harmen Hendricks, y. m. of Bergen, Norway.

May 11, 1657. Tryntie Claesen widow of Stoffel Harmensz Droogscheerder. He had been killed in Indian troubles of 1655. She intends to marry Rut Joosten Van Brunt, y. m. She has child, a son, 12 years old. Stoffel Harmensz willed by testament in 1649 that son should receive half of property.

Jan Corn. Van Rotterdam had been killed in the Indian uprising of 1643. On May 11, 1657, Claes Carstens of Sant in Norway, 50 years old, Evert Duyckingh of Boocken, 36 years, and Isack Kip of Amsterdam, 30 years, declare that three minor children of said Jan Corn. are living at New Amsterdam. Jan Corn. Van Rotterdam's widow was Aeltie Jansz Van Bremen, who died in 1645 at New Amsterdam. The children are Jan, now about 17 years old, Marretie about 18 years old, Cornelis about 15 years old. Jan lives with Corn. Jansz Clopper, blacksmith, Marretie lives with Isack Kip, Cornelis lives with Evert Duyckingh.

June 16, 1657. Pieter Jansz Romeyn, widower of Dirckie Jansz Van Meffelen, intends to marry Maritie Juryaens y. d. of Copenhagen. Romeyn has minor son about 6 years old, Jan Pietersz, issue of his marriage with Dirckie Jansz. Jan Rutgersz, grandfather of child, and Jan De Jongh appointed guardians.

On this June 26, 1657, appeared before me Derck Van Schelluynne, notary public, and before the undernamed witnesses, Pieter Jansz Van Langstraat, widower of the deceased Dirckie Jansz of the first part, and Jan Rutgersz Morian, father of said Dirckie Jansz, and Jan Jansz De Jongh, appointed guardians by the honorable orphanmasters of this city of the child left by said Dirckie Jansz and said Pieter Jansz, named Jan Pietersz 6 years old, of the second part. Hend. Huygh and Gysbert Op Dyck, witnesses.

Sept. 16, 1657. Tryntje Hendricks, widow of Cors Pietersz, intends to marry Fredrick Lubberse, widower of Styntie Hendrick. Said Tryntie Hendricks had by Cors Pietersz three children, minors. Pieter Stoutenburgh and Jurrien Blanck appointed guardians of said three children.

Sept. 19, 1657. Tryntie Hendricks, widow of Cors Pietersz,

her future husband Frerick Lubbersz, of first part, Pieter Van Stoutenburgh and Jurriaen Blanck of second part. Children, Cornelis Cornelisen, 12 years, Pieter, 6 years, and Hendrick Cornelisen, 3 years old. Witnesses to transaction Carel Van Brugge and Hans Kierstede.

Oct. 16, 1657. Tryntie Jacobs, widow of Jacob Walingh, intends to marry Jacob Stoffelsz, widower of Vrouwtgen Eydens; said Tryntie Jacobs had six minor children by Jacob Walingh. P. L. Van der Grift and Michiel Jansen, guardians.

Nov. 16, 1657. Roelof Jansen, mason, died at house of Arent Lauwerens. Mattheus DeVos, and Arent Lauwerens, Administrators.

Oct. 2, 1657. Anna Cornelis died. Leaves minor child, Jacob Jacobs. Claes Bordingh and Pieter Jacobsen Marius appointed guardians, Nov. 28, 1657.

Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1657. Anna Claas, Matheus De Vos and Arent Lauwerensen, administrators, etc. for estate of Roelof Janse, mason, appear before orphans court. Inventory of his estate.

Bruyn Barenzen, late of Breuckelen, porter, died on Feb. 12, 1658, at the house of Mighiel Jansz. He and Jan Eversen Bout appointed administrators, Apr. 2, 1658.

Tuesday, May 28, 1658. Appear Abraham Verplanck and Andrees De Haas who declare that Grietje Dirck, widow of Jan Nagel, has remarried, and has appointed them guardians of children of the aforesaid deceased Jan Nagel and of her former deceased husband Jan Schutt, who left a little daughter named Fytje Jans, 7 years old. The two children of marriage with Jan Nagel, are a son named Jurrien Jansz Nagel, 5 years old, and a daughter named Styntje Janzen Nagel, 2½ years old. Fytje Jans (Schutt) is to receive 150 guilders. The other two each, 75 guilders.

Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1658. Pieter Schabanck, the court messenger, hands in a letter from M^r. Alrich, by Deacons at the South River, in which was communicated the demise of Cristiaen Barenz, on June 26, 1658. He left a widow, living at New Amsterdam.

Sept. 6, 1658. Jeems Bradis communicates demise of Tomas Kanikraft and wife. Jeems Bradys and Jan Teunis guardians.

Tomas Canikraft died Aug. 28, 1658, and Aug. 30, his wife, Jeen, died. Left two minors, Mery and Willem.

Sept. 23, 1658. Claas Bordingh and Pieter Jacobsen appear; say that Lauwerens Jansz is about to depart for Holland and request that he shall render an accounting for estate of Jacob Jacobs, son of dec^d Anna Cornelisz. Lauwerens Jansz was widower of said Anna Cornelis, dec^d.

Sept. 23, 1658. Barent Oosterman died. Jan Schryver and Nicolaes Velthuysen appointed administrators.

Oct. 11, 1658. Jan Hutsitson died at house of Herry Bresar. Tomas Hal and Isaack Grevera appointed administrators.

Will of Jan Hutsitson, dated Oct. 4, 1658. Jan, son of Joris Hom, to receive 100 guilders. Susanna, daughter of Herry Breser, his goddaughter, to receive 120 guilders. Also what is owing to Hendrick Lambersz for taking care of him during his sickness at his house. Balance to be divided between the children of Herry Bresar, viz. Mary, Rebecca, Susanna and Martje Bresar.

Nov. 9, 1658. Lambert Huybersz Mol is asked what he knows about Jan Hutsitson's will; Hendrick Lambertz Mol was also asked what he knew about it. Lambert Huybertz Mol and Frerick Flipsen appointed appraisers of work. "Lambert Huybersen Mol and Frerick Flipsen are by these presents authorized by the hon. Heeren Orphanmasters of the city of New Amsterdam, in New Netherland to appraise what is yet to be done on a sloop contracted for by Jan Hutsitson, as per the attestation by Herry Breser, for Reyner Pietersz, shipmaster, and partner of Lauwerens Lauwerensz."

Simon Clasen Turk, Lambert Huybersen Mol and Frerick Flipsen sign, on November 12, 1658, a declaration concerning the sale of property of Jan Hutsitson.

Nov. 29, 1658. Maerten Crygier and Joannes Pietersz Verbrugge are appointed orphanmasters to serve with Pieter Wolfers Van Couwenhoven.

Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1658. Pieter Jansen Van de Langhstraat announces recent death of his and his dead wife, Dirckie Jansz's, child.

Tomas Pettet, of New Town, sends in bill to charge of children of Tomas Tanikraft.

Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1658. Dirck Siecken announces death of his wife, leaving him two children, Jan, 6 years old, Teunis, 2 years old.

Immetje, widow of Frans Klase. He died and she must submit an inventory of the estate.

Geertje Hendrick, widow of Andries Hoppe. She gives notice that her dec^d husband appointed as guardians of children, Cornelis Aarsen and Lambert H. Mol.

Jannetje Jans is the widow of Cristian Berens who died on the South River.

Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1659. Jeen Hom was the widow of Joris Hom.

Ryck Hendrikzen announces death of his wife, and informs court that he accepts as guardians of his children, son Hend. Rycken, 10 years old, and daughter Gosewyn Rycken, 9 years old, Cornelis Aarsen and Pieter Stoutenburgh.

Claas Tysen announces death of his wife, and informs court that he has accepted as guardian for his children Jacob Strycker, her brother, and Lauwerens Cornelisen Van der Wel, his brother-in-law.

The wife of Claes Tysen was Angenietje Stryckers. Left two sons, one 19 months old, the other 4 months old.

Tomas Verdon says he has a little son, Jacobus, now approaching his third year, and that his wife is deceased.

Gerrit Janzen Roos announces death of his wife, who left him with three children, Pieter, 6 years old, Cornelia, 4 years old, Joannes, 2 years old. He accepts as guardians, Abraham Verplanck and Jan Vigne.

Ryck Hendricksz's wife died in 1658.

Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1659. Claes Bordingh, Pieter Jacobzen Marius and Lauwerens Jansen appear before orphans court in regard to estate left by Anna Cornelisz.

Tomas Wandel and Jeems Brady institute an action.

Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1659. Jeems Breedy has bill against Pieter Jansz Winckelhaeck. Eldert Engelberts appears in company of Jeems Brady, and says he was security for Pieter Jansz Winckelhaeck. Case adjourned till Wednesday when Hans Ketel shall also appear.

Hendrick Janzen Van der Vin requests extracts of papers regarding estate of Gerrit Brit, deceased. Hendrick Jansz Van der Vin and Skipper Jacob Jansz Huys are authorized to administer estate of Gerrit Brit. Jacob Jansz Huys was master of the galleon New Amstel.

Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1659. Immetje, widow of Frans Clasz, requests Jacob Jansen Moesman and Abraham De la Noy to act as guardians for her children. Frans Clasen left four minors: Claas Franzen, about 16 years old; Jacob Franzen, 14 years; Dirck Franzen, 12 years; Fymen Franzen, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ years.

The dec^d wife of Dirck Siecken was named Jannetje Tonis.

Inventory of goods belonging to Gerrit Bril in the yacht of Michiel Paulusz and elsewhere, submitted on Feb. 18, 1659.

Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1659. Joris Wolsy and Thomas Hall guardians of children of Joris Hom.

Aeltie Jans was widow of Albert Jansen. Five children; four girls, one boy: Catryn, 8 years; Margarytje, nearly 6 years; Elsie, almost 5 years; Merritje, near 3 years; Jan, 1 year. Jacob Leunisen and Andrees De Haes, guardians.

Wednesday, March 5, 1659. Andr. Hoppe left five children.

Geertje Hendricks is here mentioned as the widow of Andrees De Haal (several other times Hoppe).

Madelena Wale (having five children) and Gysbert Teunisen (having four children) intend to marry. She has appointed as guardians over her children Jurrien Blanck and Pieter Jansen Noorman.

Wednesday, March 19, 1659. Jan Schryver announces demise at his house of Bartelt Bartelt. His widow was living at Amsterdam in Holland. Administrators of his estate here: Abraham DelaNoy and Anthony Mill. Bartelt Barteltsz died March 14, 1659.

Jenneken Jans announces her intended marriage to Isaack Abrahamse. Egbert Wouters and Gerrit Moolenaer have been appointed guardians of her two children. Her deceased husband was Adam Wensels.

Wednesday, Apr. 9, 1659. Jacobus Vis announces death of Ariaen Fransen Keuninck, in the South [South river?].

Jurriaen Blanck and Pieter Janzen Noorman guardians of children of Joghim Caljer. Submit inventory.

Wednesday, May 7, 1659. Andrees Clazen declared that he had been married $3\frac{1}{2}$ years to his deceased wife.

Thursday, June 19, 1659. Janneke Willems, wife of Nicolaas Velthuysen, had died in the month of April. She had left minor children by her former husband, viz., Cornelis De Graaf, 22 years old, and Hendrick De Graaf, 15 years old. Cornelis was in the East Indies and Hendrick at New Amsterdam. Isaack De Foreest and Timotheus De Gabry appointed guardians.

Leuntje Pieters was widow of Cornelis Jansz Cloppenburgh. Deceased had a son, Jan Cornelisz, by his former wife, Wibrecht Tomasz. He had appointed as guardians over Jan Cornelisz, Reinout Reinoutzen and Gerrit Fullewever. The widow had a brother's son, Pieter Cornelisz, who was living at Hoorn, Holland, in the orphanage. Pieter Clasen was the oldest son of her brother Pieter Claesse.

Aeltje Bickers, widow, intends to remarry. Has children.

Paulus Van der Beeck and Joannes Monjeer De la Montagne appointed guardians of Jacobus the nearly 3 years old son of Tomas Verdon, who intends to remarry. His deceased wife was Barbara Imbroeck.

Tomas Verdon intended to marry Janneken Boones, widow of Tobias Teunisz.

Jenneken Boones had four children: Herme Urbanus, 17 years old; Neeltje Urbanus, 15 years; Urbanus Urbanus, 10 years, and Teunis Tobiase, 8 years. Abraham Clock and Evert Duyckingh appointed guardians. Her last husband's name was Tobias Teunisz, by whom she had one child.

June 21, 1659. Saturday. Aaltje Bickers was widow of Gerrit Bickers. He had one child before he married her, which he left in the orphans court at Amsterdam, Holland, 1650.

July 7, 1659. Monday. Willem Pietersz and Pieter Lauwerenz are examined regarding expressions by Jacop Coppe concerning a will.

July 8. Lauwerens Andriesze, Drayer (Turner) had married the widow of Christiaen Barends who had died, in 1658, on the South river. He had left children.

Sept. 3, 1659. Jeronimus Ebbinck gives notice of following bonds in hands of Francois Boone. One by Pieter Bont, florins 186; Jan Barends Wemp, florins 300; Jan Willemsz Van Hoogteilingh, florins 184; Isebrandt Elders, florins 173; Arent Van Corlaer, florins 203; Cornelis Teunisz Post, florins 198, 18 stivers; Cornelis Barends Sleght, florins 2011. Abraham Molenaer paid interest, florins 35.

Joanna DeLaat, widow of Joannes De Hulter, had married Jeronimus Ebbinck. Sept. 3, 1659, Declaration.

Jacob Coppe died. Had in 1653 made a will in favor of Lysbeth Cornelisz, daughter of Cornelis Aarse and Merritje Jans, daughter of Jan Vander Bilt.

Oct. 17, 1659. Gerrit Hendriksen intends to remarry. Has three children. Otto Gerrits, 13 years; Jan Gerrits, 9 years; Lysbet Gerrits, 6 years. His wife's name was Ytje.

Nov. 5, 1659. Philip Pieterzen Schuilaardt is appointed attorney for Joanna DeLaet at Fort Orange.

Nov. 13, 1659. Catharyna Brull, widow of Anthony Bademan, dec^d, declares that she intends to marry Jan Jansen De Jongh.

Jan Jansz De Jongh, widower of Cornelia VanVloet, appeared and declared that he intended to marry Catharina Brull.

FROM A STRAY LEAF OF COURT RECORDS.

Aug. 17, 1663. Jan Jansz De Jongh has obtained a judgment against Timotheus Gabry.

Adolf Pieterzen is asked about the best means for supporting the wall between the City Hall and the bridge.

Aug. 31, 1663. Allard Anthony and Cornelis Steenwyck request the appointment of a third orphanmaster instead of Joannes Van Brugh who has returned to the fatherland.

Aug. 31, 1663. Abel Hardenbroeck and Annetje Meinders appear concerning contract in regard to share of dec^d Dirck Barendsz Smitt's child.

Hans Stein, Cornelis Janzen Van Hoorn, Adolf Pieterzen, Sybout Clazen, Hendrick Jansen Vander Vin, neighbors, appear in regard to wall of City Hall.

Arent Janzen Moesman delivered inventory of estate of dec^d Sixx Van der Stiggelen.

VOL. II OF MINUTES OF ORPHANS COURT.

Annetje Meinders, widow of Dirck Smit, and Abel Hardenbroeck furnish renewed security Jan. 31, 1664. First on Feb. 8, 1663.

Claes Van Elslant Senior on April 3, 1664.

Elsie Tymens widow of Pieter Cornelizen Van der Veen, March 14, 1663.

Gerrit Hendrickzen Van Harderwyck, Nov. 14, 1659.

Geertje Hendricks, widow of Andries Hoppe, May 20, 1660.

Jan DePre, latter part of Dec. 1659.

Joost Goderus, May 23, 1661.

Isack Grevenraat, Dec. 20, 1663.

Margriet Hardenbroeck, widow of Pieter Rudolfus, Dec. 18, 1662.

Pieter Janzen Wit, Apr. 15, 1660.

Tomas Fransen Karreman, Feb. 19, 1665.

Weintje Elbers, widow of Aert Willemzen, March 9, 1662.

Friday, Nov. 14, 1659. Reintje Pieters Van Bolsart whose husband is at present away. She contests claim of Herry

Breser regarding cost of yacht made for her by Jan Hutsitsen.

Nov. 19, 1659. Pieter Van Couwenhoven and Hendrick Hendricksz Obe, guardians of children of dec^d Jetje Jans and of Gerrit Hendricks Van Harderwyck. Otto Gerrits to receive 200 guilders out of estate; Jan Gerrits, on account of his defect (gebreeckelickheit) 250 guilders; Lysbeth Gerrits 200 guilders, at the time of their majority.

Dec. 22, 1659. Cornelis Herpersz (Jager; hunter) died on Dec. 18, at house of Hans Stein; Jacobus Backer and Hans Stein administrators.

Dec. 31, 1659. Pieter Van Couwenhoven and Adriaan Vincent, guardians of minor child of Margriet Crommete, dec^d, and Jan De Pre. Will at majority pay said child 200 guilders in sewant.

Friday, Jan. 30, 1660. Lauwerens Andriesen appears and announces that he sold estate of Cristiaen Barens, dec^d, late husband of his (Andriesen's) wife for 574 guilders to Salomon Hansen.

Orphanmasters order Gerrit Hendricks and Jan DePre to hypothecate their house for purpose of securing their children.

Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1660. Nicolaes Langvelthuysen had left the city on Feb. 24, 1660. His estate ordered to be sold. Confirmed by Burgomaster and Schepens of New Amsterdam on March 2, 1660. Pieter Rudolfus and Tielman Van Vleck on March 7, authorized to sell the estate and deposit money with orphanmasters.

Apr. 15, 1660. Pieter Jansz Witt in presence of witnesses, Hendrick Willems Backer and Jan Jans Van Breeste, declares that he intends to remarry. Has four children. His wife was Dorethe Volckers.

May 7, 1660. The children of Geertje Hendricks and Andrees Hoppe, dec^d, are Catrina, Wilhelmus, Hendrick, Matthys and Adolf Hoppe. Gives them 200 guilders each.

June 2, 1660. The widow of Bartelt Barteltse was Styntje Pieters Meestres.

Aug. 20, 1660. Raghel Van Tienhoven requests to have appointed administrators of her estate, Daniel Van Donck, Joannes Van Brugh, Jacob Hendrickzen Varrevanger and Joannes Van der Meulen.

Sept. 17, 1660. Nicolaas Boot is asked if he wants the boy of Nicolaes Velthuysen, named Hendrick De Graaff, in his service. Answers, yes.

Oct. 8, 1660. Jan Gillisen Koeck is authorized to collect bills of the following: Arent Louwerenzen, Tielman Van Vleck, Gerrit Pieterzen.

Jan Barendsz died on Oct. 5, 1660 at the house of widow of Aart Willemsz. Gerrit Van Tright and Symon Jansz Romeyn appointed administrators.

Nov. 17, 1660. Francois De Bruyn sends in bill for French wine used at burial of Jacob Coppe.

Jan Jansz Hagenaar was drowned on Nov. 22, 1660 in the East River.

Nov. 26, 1660. Annetje Dircks, widow of Pieter Kock, requests that Daniel Litsco and Jacob Hendricks Varrevanger shall be appointed guardians of child.

Jeremias Janzen is authorized to inventory the estate of his father, Jan Jans Hagenaar.

Feb. 9, 1660. Joanna De Laat, widow of Jan De Hulter, had four children by him: Joannes, Joanna, Samuel, Paulus.

Jannetje Tomas, widow of Coleyn Claasie died, leaving minors. Tomas Hall and Pieter Stoutenburgh appointed guardians on Dec. 30, 1660.

Jeene Hom, widow of Joris Hom, died leaving four children. Jan Lauwerens and Joris Wolsy appointed guardians, Feb. 11, 1661.

Saturday, Apr. 2, 1661. Jan Jemptingh, 25 years old, son of prior marriage of Jene Hom, and Priscilla Hom, daughter of Jene Hom, request partition of estate. Willem Hom, 14 years old, is in Virginia. The other brother is 8 years old and with them.

Tryntje Van Campen is to board the widow of Hendrick Pietersz Van Hasselt at 36 guilders per month, commencing from March 22 last. She had formerly lived with Tryntje Ruyters.

April 14, 1661. Jeremias Jansen Hagenaar is 22 years old, his brother Jacob 19, his sister Sofia 17, his brother Arie 14. His other sister, Christina, is married. Jacob Stoffelbein had paid him on account 10 schepels of corn. The name of Christina's husband is Frerick Herms (on June 13) (or Hendricks) (on June 30).

Apr. 21, 1661. Age Bruyns, widower of Annetje Jansz, intends to marry Eghbertje Dircks, y. d. By first marriage he had a son Bruyn. Dirck Jansz, brother of dec^d Annetje Jansz and Cornelis Jansz Clopper, appointed guardians,

May 23, 1661. Joost Goderis declares he is indebted to the estate of dec^d Cornelis Hendricks Van Dort, in favor of the children of the dec^d and Madaleen Dircks, to the amount of 500 guilders.

June 13, 1661. Arien VanLaer has bought goods from estate of Jan Jansz Hagenaar.

June 16, 1661. Capt. Jan Jansz Bestevaer has contracted with the orphanmasters regarding passage money for Grietje Adams, widow of Hendrick Pietersz Van Hasselt, amounting to 70 guilders in seewant. Tryntje Van Campen notifies orphanmasters that Grietje Adams is sick in bed because she has learned that she is to be returned to Holland.

Herpert Claesz Van Elslant and Jurrien Jansz Van Auweryck are indebted to the estate of Jan Barendsz.

June 30, 1661. Pieter Rudolfus one of the administrators of estate of Nicolaes Velthuysen, had died. Nicolaas Gangelofse Visser appointed administrator instead of dec^d.

July 13, 1661. Dirck Smitt, late ensign in the service of the West India Co. had died at New Amsterdam, leaving widow and minor child. Widow's name was Annetje Dircks. She intends to return to Holland by ship De Trouw.

Aug. 25, 1661. Allard Coninck and the wife of Sybrant Janzen Galma are examined regarding property in Holland owned by Grietje Adams, widow of Hendrick Pietersz Van Hasselt. Merritje Hendricks, last widow of Arie Jacobs, was the mother of Sybrant Jansens' wife.

Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1661. Leentje Dirckse Servaas, widow of Aris Otte, intends to remarry.

Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1661. Teunis Cray sends in board bill against widow of Hendrick Pietersz Van Hasselt, amounting to 280 guilders.

Thursday, Dec. 8, 1661. Mary De Truy, widow, requests appointment of Isaack De Foreest and Govert Loockermans as guardians of her minor children. Estate also has a mortgage on house of Andries Joghims.

Celetje Hermens, widow of Hermen the cooper, is to board Grietje Adams at 9 guilders per week, commencing from Oct. 23.

Elsie Tymens, widow of Pieter Cornelis Van der Veen, Marycken Lubbers, widow of Abraham De la Noy, and Cornelis Pluyvier, widower of Geertruyt Andries Van Koesvelt, are notified to send in on Dec. 15, 1661 an inventory of their estates.

Dec. 15, 1661. Abraham De Lanoy and Maria Lubberts made joint will on Apr. 26, 1654, before Notary Schelluyne at New Amsterdam. Had then three children Abraham, Pieter and Maryken. Hendrick Jansz Van der Vin and Reynier Rycken, merchants, were witnesses to the will.

Cornelis Jansz Pluyvier and Geertruyd Andriesz Van Koesvelt made joint will on Sept. 5, 1656 before Notary Seger Van der Pulle, notary at Haarlem in Holland. She was sick in bed at the time. His father was Jan Janse Pluvier. She had brother. No children mentioned.

Dec. 22, 1661. Deliberated about estate left by Jannetje Tomas and Margriet Samuel. Raghel Van Tienhoven, Cristyn De Haas, Margriet Hardenbroeck, and also Tomas Hal and Pieter Stoutenburgh, administrators of estates, cited to appear at the following meeting.

Thursday, Dec. 29, 1661. Tomas Hal and Pieter Stoutenburgh, administrators of estates of Margriet Samuels and Janneken Tomas, are advised to settle estates.

Vroutje Gerrits, wife of Cousy, the wheelwright, owes to an estate 37 guilders 16 stivers.

Margriet Hardenbroeck, widow of Pieter Rudolfus, says that there were guardians over her children appointed in Holland, where her husband had property.

Thursday, Feb. 23, 1662. Bartholdus Maan requests settle-

ment of Nicolaas Velthuysen's estate, for the purpose of receiving what is due him.

Aaltje Velthuysen has handed burgomaster Paulus Leenderszen Van der Grist the amount of fifty guilders, share in their paternal estate.

Symon Clase Turck requests payment for work done on Reyntje Pieters' yacht.

Weintje, widow of Aart Willemsz, dec^d, is ordered to send in an inventory of the estate by Monday, Feb. 27, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Monday, Feb. 27, 1662. Weyntje Elbertsz, widow of Aart Willemsz, has settled two thousand guilders, afterward increased to two thousand two hundred guilders, on her children who are: Willem Aartzen, Annetje Aartzen, Elbert Aartzen and Evert Aartzen. Security: dwelling, mill and lot.

Monday, Feb. 27, 1662. Caspar Steynmits is indebted to the amount of 168 guilders to the estate of "Cleyn Claesje."

Thursday, March 2, 1662. Asser Levy owes estate of Claas Martens 260 guilders.

Weyntje Elberts, widow of Aart Willemsz, gives notice of her intended marriage with Cornelis Aarsz, widower of Beletje Hendrix.

Thursday, March 9, 1662. Jan Jelysz Kock, Resolveert Waldron, Pieter Janszen Metselaar, Pelgrum Clock, and Symon Clazen Turck are indebted to the estate of Nicolaas Velthuysen.

Symon Hermsz Cort appears to have married the daughter or step daughter of Nicolaas Velthuysen.

Lodowyck Pos, Reinier Wisselpenninck, carpenter, and Jacob Van Couwenhoven also are indebted to above estate.

Thursday, March 16, 1662. Mighiel Jansz submits a claim against the estate of Hendrick Pietersz Van Hasselt.

Jan Jelisz Kock and Claas Van Elsland are appointed collectors for estate of Nicolaas Velthuysen.

Thursday, March 23, 1662. Cornelis Aarsz requests to be permitted to take in his service Willem, son of Margriet Samuels, deceased.

Thursday, Apr. 6, 1662. The following persons are yet indebted to the estate of Nicolaas Velthuysen: David Joghimzen, who thought that the debt had been paid for him by Jacob Janssen, Sybrant Janzen Galma, Frerick Aarzen, Jacobus Backer.

Anneken Litsco, widow of Daniel Litsco, is ordered to deposit on Thursday, April 13, an inventory of the estate. Her maiden name was Anna Claas Croesens—they had made joint will Dec. 26, 1661. He was lieutenant of a company of civic guards at New Amsterdam. His wife had a son Hermanus Jansz Swaartveger, by a former husband named Jan Jansz Swaartveger. The son was about 19 years old and was born in the Castle of Rio Grande in Brazil, now living at New Amsterdam studying medicine and surgery. They had a daughter Anna Litsco, about 14 years old.

Thursday, June 15, 1662. Abraham Jansz, carpenter, requests the orphanmasters to loan him 400 guilders in sewant, mortgaging his house and lot. Granted.

Thursday, July 20, 1662. Orphanmasters advance to city 600 guilders at ten per cent (10%).

Monday, Dec. 4, 1662. Tomas Janzen Mingael had died and left a widow and three minor children. Said Tomas Jansz had an uncle living at Fort Orange, probably named Cornelis Teunisz. Abraham Pietersz Molenaar, father of the widow, Sybout Claesz and Cornelis Teunisz (named Kees Schoester among his acquaintances), were appointed guardians. [Cornelis Teunisz was said to be absent, so that he may have been the uncle living at Fort Orange.]

Thursday, Dec. 14, 1662. Catharina De Haas' husband went away some years ago and it is rumored that he died on "the islands." Had a child.

Annetje Dircks, former widow of Dirck Smitt, is asked whether she has received all of her husband's salary of the company and whether she has seen Messrs. Horenbeeck and Verbrugge? Answers, Yes. She is ordered to come again with her husband next week. Her name was Annetje Meinders. She had a house on the "Heere Wegh" at New Amsterdam and interests in Holland.

Monday, Dec. 18, 1662. Paulus Heiman's wife had died. She left two children by a former marriage, named Volckje and Andries.

The child of Pieter Rudolfus, dec^d, and Margriet Hardenbroeck was named Maria. She was adopted by Frerick Flipse, her mother's second husband, as his own child.

Jan. 17, 1663. Tielman Van Vleeck, one of the administrators of the estate of Nicolaas Velthuysen, has removed to the village of Bergen. In his place was appointed Pieter Jacobsz Marius.

Jan. 29, 1663. Jacob Strycker and Isaack Greveraet had been appointed guardians of the child of Ensign Smit. To them is added Hendrick Smit, brother of deceased.

Thursday, Feb. 8, 1663. Adam Brouwer, Tomas Verdon and Ariaen Willemsen, children of former marriages of the wife of Paulus Van der Beeck, all of Breuckelen.

Adam Hardenbroeck, present husband of Annetje Meinders, late widow of Ensign Dirck Barenzen Smitt. Her child was to receive 1700 guilders from his paternal estate. The widow binds her two houses and lots; one east of the Heere Straat between those of Jan Hendricks Van Gunst, North, and of Geertje Hoppe, South. The other west of Prince gracht between those of Cornelis Barenzen Van der Kuyl, South, and of Pieter Rudolfus' widow, North. The document had been executed Jan. 31, 1664.

Thursday, Feb. 22, 1663. Schepen Jan Vinge and Pieter Stoutenburgh announce the death of Ragel Van Tienhoven.

Jacques Cousseau is appointed third guardian. The children's names were Lucas, Johannes and Janneken. Jan Vinge was Rachel's brother, Pieter Stoutenburgh was Rachel's brother-in-law. Metje Grevenraet boarded the children of "Clein Claasie."

March 12, 1663. Merritje Loockermans, wife of Gerrit Loockermans, requests that guardians and administrators be appointed for Pieter Cornelis Van der Veen's estate. For the purpose of allaying suspicion of friends in Holland she requests that her husband shall not be appointed. Request granted. P. C. Van der Veen died in 1661. Left widow and three minor children: Cornelis, Tymen and Grietje. Aldert Coninck and Joannes De Peister appointed guardians. Catharyna Ernstingh, widow of Hendrick Jansz Sluyter, announces her intention to depart for Holland with her children. Had been offered 600 guilders for her house.

Wednesday, March 14, 1663. Elsie Tymens was widow of Pieter Cornelisz Van der Veen. She is to give each child 200 guilders. The father of deceased was Cornelis Albertsz Van der Veen.

Thursday, March 29, 1663. Tysie Willems was widow of Willem Pietersz De Groot.

Thursday, April 26, 1663. Lysbet Jurriaans, wife of Isaack Grevenraet, died leaving two children: Andries Greveraet, and Hendrick Greveraet. Tomas Lambersz, father-in-law [*sic*] (Schoonvader) of dec^d, and Jacques Cousseau appointed guardians.

Anneken Rysens was widow of Salomon La Chair. Joint will by Cornelis Van Langevelde and his wife Merritje Jansz Joncker, alias Van Rotterdam, on Feb. 7, 1663, before Walewyn Van der Veen, Notary Public at New Amsterdam. Had two sons Cornelis and Jan Van Langeveld. She was at the time with child. Jacob Teunisz Kay and Jacobus Van de Water were witnesses. He had died April 26, 1663. Joint will by Salomon La Chair and wife Anneken Rysens, Dec. 3, 1662, before Notary Walewyn Van der Veen. [Sheet missing.] Lysbet Ackermans was the widow of David Ackermans. Goovert Loockermans and Hendrick Van de Water are appointed guardians of the children of Willem Pietersz De Groot, dec^d and Tysje Willemsz.

Arien Huyberzen, widower of Judick Robbersz, intends to marry Tysie Willemsz, widow of Willem Pietersz De Groot. Judick Robbers left three minor children by Arien Huybersen. Claas Gangelofzen Visser and Aldert Coninck appointed guardians of those children.

Willem Pietersz De Groot left four minor children. Govert Loockermans and Hendrick Van de Water appointed guardians, Apr. 26, 1663.

Monday, June 18, 1663. Lysbet Cornelis was widow of Gerrit Hendricksz Van Harderwyck. He had children by her

At death of deceased's first wife, Hendrick Hendricksz Obe and Pieter Van Couwenhoven had been appointed guardians of the children. They were continued as guardians.

Eghbert Benick's wife had died. Left one child. The father intends to return to the fatherland. Hendrick Jansz Van der Vin and Symon Jansz Romeyn appointed guardians. Isaack Greveraat, widower of Lysbeth Jurriaansz intends to remarry. Each child is to receive as his share 2000 guilders. Cousseau has left for Fort Orange.

Saturday, Aug. 18, 1663. Pieter Stoutenburgh and Aart Cornelisz arrive. Aart Cornelisz complains that Pieter Stoutenburgh and Thomas Hall, guardians of the children of Samuel Tomasz and Claas Martens, intend to take away the boy Willem left in his care. Pieter Stoutenburgh answers that Aart's wife has often beaten and pushed the boy. Willem is given in the care of Pieter Stoutenburgh.

Thursday, Nov. 22, 1663. Seletje Jans, widow of Hendrick Van der Walle says she does not know anything about her dec^d husband's business in Holland. Her husband before his death verbally appointed as administrators Joannes De Peister and Joannes Scheuelbergh. Appointed as administrators and guardians. Pieter Van Couwenhoven who is always absent in the company's service is replaced as guardian of Gerrit Hendricks Van Harderwyck's children by Bartholdus Maan.* Otto Gerrits, son of Gerrit Hendricks Van Harderwyck, is requested to settle his dec^d father's estate.

Thursday, Dec. 20, 1663. Annetje Daniel, widow of Joseph Waldron, intends to return to Holland. She had children by a former marriage. Resolveert Waldron and Hendrick Jansz Van der Vin are appointed guardians. Joseph Waldron left six minor children. His wife had two by a former marriage. Arie Van Laer shows obligation against Frerick Hermansz, husband and guardian of Christyna Jansz, daughter of Jan Jansz Hagenaar. Has also claim against the estate.

Thursday, Jan. 17, 1664. Hendrick Van der Walle died 1663. Left widow and minor child, Lysbet Van der Walle. Joannes de Peister had gone last year to Holland. During his absence, Jacob Strycker was to act as guardian.

Jan. 31, 1664. Tymotheus Gabry had case against Otto Gerrits, minor son of Gerrit Hendricks Van Harderwyck, which case had to be attended to by the guardians.

Jan Jelisen (Kock) is to apply to Freryck Arens for interest of money loaned on Sept. 29, 1660.

By a notarial act passed Jan. 2. 1664, Coenraat Ten Eyck and Boel Roelofsz had been appointed by Aaltje Lubbers, then sick in bed, guardians of her son Victor Bickers eleven years old, by her marriage with her first husband, Gerrit Bicker. Said

* Said Pieter Van Couwenhoven had been appointed guardian on October 17, 1659.

son was to be indentured to Boel Roelofs for the purpose of learning the tailor's trade. Her deceased husband also had a daughter by a former marriage, named Tryntje Bickers.

Saturday, May 10, 1664. Metje Grevenraat boards the son of Claas Martens dec^d, for 250 guilders per annum. Lysbet Cornelis, widow of Gerrit Hendricks Van Harderwyck, requests to have settled the estate of his children so that she may be released of them.

Janneke Heermans owes estate of Rachel Van Tienhoven 425 guilders. She had paid part of the debt in tobacco. The orphanmasters rule that 35 pounds of tobacco are worth one beaver skin.

Thursday, July 3, 1664. Jan, the son of Gerrit Hendricks Van Harderwyck, is to be given in the charge of M' Jacob Strycker, orphanmaster, if his wife will consent.

Claas Gangelofz Visser intends to move to Curaçoa. He requests to be relieved as guardian of the children of Arie Huybersen. In his place is appointed Coenraat Ten Eyck who will be guardian with Jan Hendricksz Steelman.

Thursday, July 17, 1664. David Wessels and Claas Gerritsz, son of Gerrit Lubbersz Van Wesel who died on the ship "t Gekruyste Hert," Feb. 11 or 12, 1664, announce that some property belonging to the dec^d is in the custody of a woman, living on the "cingel." The son is 13 years old, and requests to be permitted to learn the trade of "chairturner" (stoel-drawer) with David Wessels. Said Claas Gerritsz is therefore apprenticed to David Wessels for five years, during which time he must also teach the boy the trade of making drawers (laden).

Age Bruyns, widower of Annetje Jans, dec^d, and Dirck Janz, uncle and guardian of the son left by Annetje Jans and Age Bruyns, his father, appear in regard to the boy. The uncle will take care of him without charge, which is also consented to by Cornelis Janz Clopper, the child's other guardian.

Monday, Oct. 10, 1664. Hendrick Obe and Wernaar Wessels are appointed administrators of the estate of Gerrit Hendricks Van Harderwyck, dec^d.

Reintje Pieters Van Bolswart owes the orphans court about 242 guilders, for which security is required before his departure.

Freryck Arenzen is notified to pay the interest of the capital loaned to him by the orphan masters.

Thursday, Dec. 8, 1664. Joannes Schevelbergen, guardian of the child of Hendrick Van de Wall, dec^d, had returned to Holland in the ship "De Eendracht." Seletje Jansz, widow of said Hendrick Van de Wall, requests that Joannes Van Brugh be appointed guardian in his stead, which is complied with.

Tomas Franzen Karreman's wife, Elsie Jans, had died, leaving one child by him and four children from earlier marriages. Tomas Franz is ordered to submit an inventory of his estate. Dec. 19/29, 1664.

Thursday, Dec. 22, 1664. Tomas Franzen declares that there are four children of his wife by two earlier marriages, viz. Hendrick, Dirck and Hermje Jansz by one husband, and Jan Barenzen by another husband, and Susanna Tomas, born of the marriage between Tomas Franzen and said Elsie Jans, dec^d.

The above Hermje Jans had married Jurrien Jansz Van Auweryck. She had received a marriage gift from her mother, and said Tomas would give her 200 guilders, and each of the other children 400 guilders.

Thursday, Jan. 26, 1665. Govert Loockermans in his quality of churchmaster requests the loan of 132 guilders 10 stivers to the church. Orphan masters grant it at ten per cent interest.

Wednesday, March 15, 1665. Govert Loockermans and Hendrick Van de Water, guardians of children of dec^d Willem Pietersz De Groot, notify orphanmasters of intended departure of Arie Huybersz, present husband of Tysie Willemsz, with wife and children for Holland, as he does not know how to make a living now.

Thursday, March 16, 1665. Tysie Willemsz, present wife of Arie Huybersz, says she has a sister living at Alkmaar, Holland, named Madaleentje Gerrits, wife of Pater Vaar.

Arien Huybersz, her husband, says his father Huybert Eghbersz is still living at Soetermeer.

Friday, March 17/18, 1665. Age Bruyns notifies orphanmasters that he will not return to Holland.

Apr. 6, 1665. Arie Huybersz Sterrevelt and his wife Tysie Willemsz deposit security with orphans court for share of their children.

Freryck Arensz is notified to pay the interest on 374 guilders 13 stivers loaned to him by the orphans court.

Thursday, Apr. 13, 1665. Mighiel Tades' wife has died. Isaack Grevenraat and Jan Dircksz Mayer appointed guardians of the children.

Reintje Pietersz Van Bolsaart is not permitted to go to Virginia before giving satisfactory security for the money he owes the orphans court.

May 27, O. S. 1665. Merritje Cornelis, widow of Hans Ketel intends to marry Cornelis Beeckman, living at New Utrecht. Hans Ketel left three minors: Styntje, from a former marriage; Christiaan and Cornelis children of him and above Merritje Cornelis. Jan Jansz Van Breste and Lucas Dircksz appointed guardians.

June 9, 1665. Geertruyd Gerrits, widow of Frans Jacobzen intends to marry Cornelis Abrahams, living at Hasymes. Frans Jacobs left three minors, Mary, Gerritje and Jacob, by said Geertruyd Gerrits. Ide Cornelisz Van Vorst and Claas Janzen Ramaacker appointed guardians of said children.

Dec. 10, 1666. Pieter Cornelissen, alias the Swede, had died, leaving daughter, Margrieta Pietersz, and widow Brieta

Oloffs. She has married again, and orphan masters appoint as guardians of her daughter, Pieter Stoutenburgh and Jan Jansz Langestraet. Her farm was situated opposite Stuyvesant's farm.

Dec. 10, 1666. Tietske Gerrits, late wife of Jan Jacobsz De Vries, died leaving four minor children, Gerrit, Oewe, Mynske, and Grietie Janske (De Vries). Jan Jacobsz informs orphan-masters that he intends to marry Briete Oloffs, widow of dec^d Pieter Cornelissen Sweet. Focke Jansz and Cornelis Aerts are appointed guardians.

Apr. 2, 1668. Thomas Fransen, last widower of Elsie Jansz, has paid with six head of milch cows with their calves and 1200 guilders seawant for the maternal inheritance of her children, Hendrick Wessels, Dirck Wessels and Jan Barents.

Two of the above cows were given in charge of Thomas Fransen for three years, at half of their natural increase. Said cows had, on August 14, 1667, been passed over to Jacob Gerrits, living at New Utrecht on Long Island.

Under the covers containing the minutes of the Orphans Court there were some loose mutilated leaves, of court records which appear not to belong to the Orphans Court. They probably form a part of the records of the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens:

No date, but prior to Dec. 17, 1657. Tibout Ryverz, Nicolaas Boot and Lucas the sergeant are summoned to appear at the Secretary's office at New Amsterdam, to testify regarding the bad behavior of the sergeant when he was in Tibout's employ. Also one Jan Gerrisz who was present when Jacob Elders the cooper of Breuckelen was the aggressor (ad-gresseerde).

Jacob Van Curlaar requests that his wife be permitted, for reasons stated by him, to stay with him in town. The request is granted till the arrival of the first ships. But she will be under surveillance.

Monday, Dec. 17. (1657).

Jan Aarsen, Complainant vs Pieter Taalman, Defendant. Both absent.

Willem Doeckes demands of Hendrick De Ruiters payment of five beavers for goods sold by defendant for complainant at Fort Orange which defendant wants to pay in seawant.

Metje Wessels vs Tomas Lamberse, defendant. Both absent. Cornelis Steenwyck, Complainant vs. Claas Cornelisen Meutelaar, defendant. Both absent.

Wernaar Wessels vs. Adriaan Keiser, defendant. Both absent.

Cornelis Simonesen Van Giessel requests revision of decision in case between himself and Wernaar Wessels.

Jan Hendrickzen Glasemaacker states that his wife has been accused of theft by a child and that they belong to an honest family in Holland, enjoying a good reputation there, and that evil tongues unjustly accuse her.

Nicolaas Velthuysen sends in an answer to a reply by Jan Van Deventer.

In the difference between Allard Anthony and Jacob Janzen Huis the honorable court orders contestants to send in their papers by next session of the court.

Dec. 20, 1657. Cornelis Hendricksen's wife appears and requests to be shown the lot, formerly granted to Nicolaas Bernaart, granted her under condition of building on the same between now and May. The same is situated on the South side of the Smee Street, being lot N^o 5 on the map.

Barent Egbersen requests lot. He is granted lot formerly granted to Jan Martyn, situated on the South side of the Smee Street, numbered N^o 6, at payment of 50 guilders.

Nicolaas Backer, Frans Jansz and Hans Roothaar are contractors for work on the river bank. Samuel Etsal says that Frans Jansz is the cause of his delay in the work.

Jacob Strycker requests a lot for his brother. He is granted lot formerly granted to Jan Damen who failed to build on it. Said lot is situated on the "cingel" next to the lot of Jan Jansz Van Langendyck, 30 feet wide on the street, extending from the road to the rear of Andrees's lot.

From a portion of a petition [on a detached leaf] dated May 9, 1661, by Joost Goderis [signed also by Balthasar De Backer and Jan De Wit as witnesses], it appeared that Daniel De Haert was at the time living at Newer Amstel on the South River.

On an undated petition on same leaf it was stated that Barent Van Wely was living at Amsterdam.

End of the Orphans Court Minutes.

REGISTER OF SALOMON LA CHAIR,

NOTARY PUBLIC AT NEW AMSTERDAM.

1661. Jan. 20. Salomon La Chaire, after an examination before Johan De Decker on Dec. 31, 1660, has been appointed and sworn as Notary public.

No date. Daniel Litscho, saloonkeeper at New Amsterdam shows a note in English by Sir Henry Modi who had died in Virginia at the house of Col. Mouritson.

No date. Joan De la Montagne J', living at New Haerlem, acknowledges to owe Jacobus Vis, merchant at New Amsterdam the amount of 300 guilders., for horse, saddle and bridle.

1661. Jan. 28. John Ramsden, Englishman, living at Flushing, L. I. has hired Dirck Gerrits, y. m. of Gottenburgh. Hendrick Obe and Jacob Liedts witnesses.

1661. Jan. 31. Jonas Bartelsen has made a contract with Thomas Jansen Mingael, carpenter at New Amsterdam, to build a house for Bartelsen. Arie Asten and Fredrik Arents, witnesses.

1661. Feb. 2. Lambert Huybertsen Mol has sold to Eghbert Meynderts Paghter, both burghers at New Amsterdam, a hog-head of good merchantable Virginia leaf tobacco. Witnesses, Hendrick Obe and Hendrik Ahasuerus.

1661. Feb. 7. Laurens Van der Spiegel, journeyman baker, 22 years old, declares that Anthony DeMil, baker at New Amsterdam does not make his bread too light. He keeps it in the oven for full four hours, being one hour longer than usual. Witnesses, Hendrick Obe and Jonas Bartels.

1661. Feb. 9. Tomas Davitsz and Francoys Doughty, burghers at New Amsterdam enter into a partnership for chopping and hauling to the river bank one hundred or more heavy beams. Witnesses, Hendrick Obe and Jacob Liedts.

1661. Feb. 12. Richard Willkeson, Englishman, a mason living at Mespat, declare at request of Joris Dobson, innkeeper at New Amsterdam that Andrew Halwel, about three weeks ago arrived at his house, drunk, and drank three or four more "halves" staying till 9 o'clock p. m. and would not go away, calling names and behaving in a most obscene manner, for which the inn keeper struck him. Witnesses, Isaack De Forest and Hendrick Obe.

1661. Feb. 14. Mettie Wessels widow of Wessel Wessels appoints as attorney Thielman Van Vleeck, notary public at New Amsterdam. Witnesses, Pieter Janse Van de Langstraat and Christoffel Hoogland.

Francis Hall, Englishman of New England, shows power of attorney dated Jan. 30. 1661, made out to him by Alexander Bryan, merchant at Millfort. Also two notes, in English, dated Apr. 18, 1656 and Apr. 22, 1656 by Mary Gerardy, and witnessed by Thomas Backster, Hugh Gerwyn, Henry Tomlison and Jan Gerardy. Mary Geraerd [*sic*] lived at Mantans.

1661. Feb. 14. Susanna Anthony Robberts, free negress, guardian of her brother Joghim Anthony Robberts, declares she had hired out her brother to Wolphert Webbers. Witnesses, Pieter Janssen Van de Langstraat and Freyck Arens.

1661. Feb. 15. Joris Dopson is security for Andrew Halwel.

1661. Feb. 15. Willem Abrahams Van der Bord, carpenter at New Amsterdam, 32 years old, and Louwerens Van der Spiegel, journeyman baker, 22 years old, both at New Amsterdam, make a deposition regarding quarrel between Denys Isaacksen Van Hartogsvelt, house carpenter, and Nicolaes De Meyer. Witnesses, Frederick Lubbertsen and Lodewyck Pos.

1661. Feb. 15. Cornelis Van Gesel is summoned in the name of Alexander Loper [?] by notary La Chair and two witnesses, Johannes Withart and Gerrit Van Tright, to give security for purchase money of $\frac{1}{2}$ of island of Tinna-Kongh, bought of Loper [?] two years ago, by Hon. Jacob Alrighs, deceased.

No date. Petition by residents or property owners at and about Waleboght not to found a village there.

1661. Feb. 17. Isaak De Foreest, burgher at New Amsterdam, sold half of mill at Goanis to Adam Brouwer, miller at Goanis. Witnesses, Henderick Obe, Jan Joris Rappalie.

1661. Feb. 17. Translation from Dutch into English of demand by Heer Fiscal against Joris Wilson, Quaker, for having lodged and allowed to preach in his house a Quaker preacher. The translation was made for Michael Spicer of Gravesend.

1661. Feb. 21. Annetie Dirx, widow of Pieter Kock, dec^d, makes a contract with Willem Abrahams Van der Borde and Dionys Isaaksen Van Hartogsvelt, house carpenters, at New Amsterdam, to build house for her.

1661. Feb. 23. Translation from English into Dutch of answer by Mrs. Michall Spicer to Fiscal De Sille's demand regarding Quakers.

1661. Feb. 25. Daniel Tourneur of New Haerlem contracts for house with Auken Janse, carpenter, living at the ferry on Long Island. Said house to be built at New Haerlem. Witnesses, Hendrick Obe and Gerrit Hendrix.

1661. Feb. 28. Nicolaes Gray, of Flushing, Long Island, and William Picklas, of Virginia, declare that several times large stones have been thrown through the windows of Joris Dobson. Witnesses, Huybert De Bruyn and Freyck Arens.

1661. March 3. Jan Townsen and Richard Britnel, for themselves as well as for Samuel Deen and Richard Harker, their neighbors, all living at Rustdorp, complain that seven soldiers are quartered upon them on account of the Quakers.

No Date. Harme Douwesen has bought a lot near the fort on which to build house.

No Date. Frerick Cristoffels has hired himself out to Tames Davits, two weeks ago, to navigate the latter's yacht, bought of Dirck Smitt, until Tamas Davit's return from Holland.

1661. March 8. Jan Aertse Van de Bilt, living at Midwout, Long Island, acknowledges to owe Willem Teller, living at Fort Orange, 240 guilders for house rent. Witnesses, Freyck Arens and Joan Withart.

1661. March 10. Fredrick Harmensen, living at Qwegh-Kong, owes Adriaen Van Laer, shoemaker at New Amsterdam, 217 guilders 16 stivers. Witnesses, Jacob Vis and Jan Rolffsen.

1661. March 10. Fredrick Harmens, at Queghkoncq, as husband and guardian of his wife, Cristina Jans, conveys to Adriaen Van Laer his dec^d father in law's house, situated in the Marktvelt Steeg, New Amsterdam.

1661. March 10. Jacobus Vis, merchant at New Amsterdam, declares to have leased to Wessel Gerritz, soldier in the service of West India Co., a house and garden on the Heren Bredewegh, North of Company's garden. Witnesses, Anthony De Mill, Claes Van Elslant.

1661. March 11. Emanuel Pietersz, free negro, husband and guardian of Reytory, alias Dorothe Angola, free negress, says that on Aug. 30, 1643, his wife was godmother to son of

little Anthony, of Angola, by his wife Louise. Both Anthony and Louise died a short time afterward. The son was also named Anthony, and immediately adopted by Dorothe Angola. Petitioner requests to have said boy declared freeborn, which is complied with.

1661. March 14. Grietie Broeders, wife of Bartelt Mankens at present on a trip to Holland. She is sick in bed. They have one child. Johannes Vervele, merchant at New Amsterdam, and Hans Steyn, burgher, appointed guardians. Witnesses, Johannes Van Brugh and Johannes Ebbinck.

No Date. Petition by Abraham Van Nas, attorney for Isaaq Allerton, Senior, dec^d, to be relieved of papers etc. of dec^d's estate, still in his custody.

Lease, undated, not executed. Thomas Wandel leases to [blank] house and garden on Beversgraft.

No date. James Milles, English merchant, living in Virginia at James River, owes Warnar Wessels and Jan Gillesz De Jongh of New Amsterdam, 200 guilders in tobacco. Witnesses, Hendrick Obe and Jan Hendrix Stelman.

1661, March. 29. Abraham Van Nas, for himself as well as for Hendrik Kip, Jr., and executors of estate of Elmer Huysen [?] Kleyn, who died at Newer Amstel, on the South River, agree with Oloff Stevensz, Cornelis Steenwyck, Warnar Wessels, Gerrit Van Tright, Cornelis Van Gesel, and Salomon La Chair, as attorney for Jacob Vis, creditors, concerning estate. Witnesses, Claes Thyssen, Symen Franz Prinsman.

1661. March 31. Abraham Jacobs, house carpenter, about to depart for Virginia, has sold to Tomas Davits, burgher, at New Amsterdam, three cows. Witnesses, Jilles Jans, carpenter, and James Mills.

No date. Abraham Jacobs, carpenter, about to depart for Virginia, sells to Tammes Davits his share in half of the natural increase of cows being at Middelwout.

No date. Petition by Tomas Wandel, of Mespatkil, regarding land granted to residents of Boswyk.

1661. Apr. 1. Geurt or [Gerrit] Courten, of Gemoenepa, has leased lot at Groeghnonck to Jacob Lube, of New Amsterdam. Witnesses, Robbert Roelants and Abram Janse.

1661. Apr. 2. Daniel Tourneur of New Haerlem, makes a deposition, at request of Pieter Tarragon, concerning cattle of Hendrik Smit, brother of Smit, dec^d. Witnesses, Hendrick Spier [or Spige?] and Fredrick Arens.

1661. Apr. 20. Michiel Tades, of New Amsterdam, has sold a yacht to Jan Jochemsen Val, pilot of the galleon, and Adrian Symons, merchant. Witnesses, Warnar Wessels and Jan Gillis De Jong.

1661. Apr. 20. Abraham Pietersen, miller, sold to Jan Cornelisz Van Hoorn, at New Amsterdam, a water mill, situated on the Fresh Water. Witnesses, Hendrick Janse Vander Vin and Jan Joosten.

1661. Apr. 21. Cornelis Pluvier grants power of attorney to John Hudson to receive money of Cornelis Willemse, carpenter.

1661. Apr. 22. Engeltie Van Diemen, attorney for her husband, Willem Van Diemen, late surgeon in the colony of Newer Amstel, who acknowledges to be indebted to Oloff Stevens Van Cortland and to Timotheus Gabry and also to heirs of Joris Dirkze of Breuckelen. Witnesses, Balthasar De Haert and Symon Hermensz Cort.

1661. Apr. 22. Jan Gillisz De Jongh, merchant at New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe money to Alexander De Hiniossa, president of the colony of Newer Amstel, on the South River, on account of wine sold by Reyndert Janse Hoorn in 1659. Witnesses, Cornelis Jacobsz and Jan Claesz Backer.

1661. Apr. 22. Romeyn Servyn, carman at New Amsterdam, sold suit to Jacob Swart. Witnesses, Aryaen Van Laer and Marte Van Weert.

1661. Apr. 25. Cornelis Van Gesel, living in the colony of Newer Amstel, confers powers of attorney upon Timotheus Gabrie. Witnesses, Symen Hermens Cort and Freryck Arens.

1661. Apr. 26. La Chair went with Auke Jans to notary Van Vleeck for purpose of receiving Bartelot's reply.

1661. Apr. 28. Hendrick Obe has leased to Hendrick Bosch, house and garden in the Parel Street. Witnesses, Pieter Van Couwenhove and Aucke Jans.

1661. Apr. 28. Warnaar Wessels of New Amsterdam and Jan Jonkers of Virginia, make a declaration at the request of Jacob Van Couwenhoven, brewer at New Amsterdam, regarding trouble between him and Johannes Withart.

1661. May 3. Hendrick Janse Backer of New Amsterdam declares he is indebted to Fredrick Arents, chairmaker, for rent. Witnesses, Jan Van Koppenol and Jan Hendrix Van Bommel.

1661. May 9. Willem Willemse Van Engen, of New Utrecht, sold to Rutger Joosten a lot at New Utrecht. Witnesses, Hendrick Obe and Balthasar De Haert.

1661. May 9. Adriaen Symonse Baer, merchant at New Amsterdam, and Jan Jochimse Val, make a contract regarding yacht "De Liefde" bought by them, Apr. 20, of Michiel Tades. Witnesses, Caspar Caspars and Arie Atten.

1661. May 9. Adriaen Symonse Beer confers powers of attorney upon Jan Jochimse Val. Witnesses, Caspar Caspars and Arie Atten.

No date, only small portion of transaction, rest lost: Joost Goderis confers powers of attorney upon _____

1661. May 12. Andries Andriesen Van Harlingen, ship carpenter on the galleon Newer Amstel, makes will. Heir, his wife, Annetie Salomons at Amsterdam in Holland. Witnesses, Wilhelm Beeckman, Abraham Van Nas and Jan Jochemsen Val.

1661. May 12. Abraham Van Nas and Hendrick Kip, Jr. administrators of estate of Elmer Huybertsen Kleyn, confer powers of attorney upon Gerrit Van Tright, burgher at New Amsterdam. Witnesses, Joost Goderis and Andries Pieringh.

1661. May 13. Bartholdus Maen, burgher, of New Amsterdam, and Geertie Broeders, his wife, make joint will. Adrianus Maen, their son, ten months old, is to receive 100 rixdollars to be deposited with Adriaen Gerrits De Boer, leather merchant, on the corner of the Barnesteegh. Witnesses, Jeronimus Ebbingh and Hans Steyn.

1661. May 16. Edewaert Leek, merchant, has hired Richard Arey, to work for him by the month.

1661. May 16. John Mathys, of Mespát, has bought of Johannes Vervelen, an anker of brandy and bottle cellar. Witnesses, Pieter Pietersen Menist and Hendrick Assweerus.

1661. May 21. Maryken Gerrits, wife of Frans Janse Van Hooghte, house carpenter and burgher, at New Amsterdam, declares at request of Hans Dreper that on Monday, May 16, 1661, Maghdalena Hansen visited Maryken's house, and Marytie, wife of Hans Dreper, also came in at same time. Marytie made a disparaging remark about herring sold by "Albert," which was confirmed by Magdalena Hanse. Witnesses, Jan Gouwen Bergh, Johannes Verveelen.

1661. May 21. Thomas Tayllor, hatter, 22 years old, employed by Samuel Edzal, burgher at New Amsterdam makes declaration at request of William Elwart, arrived here by ship "De Trouw," in regard to merchandise. Witnesses, Hans Dreeper and Jan Gouwenbergh, creditable witnesses.

No date. Reydolf Hiuwit, Englishman, formerly burgher and innkeeper of New Amsterdam, petitions for return of his wife Margariet Schot [?] who had been banished about four years ago. During most of said time she had been living at Flushing and had behaved well. Petitioner had during six years, served the company as a soldier, as well here as in other regions.

1661. May 23. Cornelis Pluvier, innkeeper at New Amsterdam, declares to owe Jacob Vis, merchant at New Amsterdam, 520 guilders.

LA CHAIR'S REGISTER, VOL. II.

This Register is erroneously labeled "Burgomasters and Schepens, 1661-1663, N^o. 4."

No date. Gerrit Van Tright, burgher of New Amsterdam, petitions magistrates regarding extract from the minutes, dated May 24 (1661) at request of Maria Besenes, to have an inventory taken of the property of Boudewyn Van Nieulant, in custody of petitioner.

No date. Fragment. Deduction regarding Auken Jan-

sen, defendant vs. Barter Lott, complainant, or his attorney Tielleman Van Vleeck, delivered to court of Breuckelen. Witnesses in the case, Jerjaen Prubatke, Jan Eltingh and Lourens Van der Wielen.

No date. Fragment. Jeurian Prubatski is said to easily take offence. The testimony of Douwe Harmens is immaterial because it does not show that defendant admitted his guilt, but he and Joris Jacobs, out of Christian charity, visited complainant during his sufferings.

1661. Nov. 8. From Milford, New England. Petition by Benjamin Ffen, Robert Triatt, Rich. Lowe, and Jasper Gun for permission to settle and build churches in New Netherland. Art V. reads thus: "That no settlers shall be sent among us by the Dutch but that we shall have full authority to accept or reject settlers, in accordance with the decrees to be issued by us from time to time."

A second petition, dated Milford, New England, Nov. 8, 1661, was signed by Mathew Gilbert, for the Committee. To article V of the petition the Council of New Netherland replied that "no towns of New Netherland are burdened with any inhabitants who are distasteful to them or the magistrates. Neither shall they receive any inhabitants without the approbation and knowledge of the Director General and Council of New Netherland." [Dated Nov. 28, 1661.]

1661. Aug. 26. Edward Veil, Edward Waters and William Bein testify that Elisabet, the wife of William Benfell, during his absence, has frequently, by night and day, received into her house, against her husband's will, one Richard Willdy.

[1661] Nov. 30. Inventory in suit of Frans Janse Van Hoghte vs. Wolfert Gerrits. Dec. 5, declarations of Pieter Wolferts. Dec. 6, declaration of Hans Hanse and Hendrick Pieters. Dec. 9, declarations by Pieter Rolofs, Hans Janse and Hendrick Pieters.

The court of Bergen. Questions to be asked Maritie Adriaens, wife of Thomas Fredrix, in the case of Jochum Beekman vs. Pieter Smits.

1661. Dec. 10. Jacob Vis was indebted three guilders for [La Chair's?] going with him to Abraham La Noye's.

The following is from an account book: 1657, Sept. 21 till June 29, Hans Steyn debit 2072 guilders 17 stivers for various merchandise.

1658. Jan. 25 till March 31, 1660. Hans Steyn was credited with same amount.

1658. Apr. 29. William Wilson of Virginia, at James River, acknowledges to owe Jacob Kip 296 guilders.

1661. Dec. 12. Francis Doughty was empowered by Jacob Kip to collect the above debt.

1662. Jan 5. Thomas Hall, Joris Wolsy, John Lawrence, Sara Berdges wife of Carel Van Brugge, residents of New Amsterdam, declare, that with the consent of Director Kieft,

Lady Debora Moody, in 1643, settled at the place now called Gravesant. Witnesses, Brian Newton and Carel Van Brugge.

1662. Jan. 6. Burgert Joris, Sybout Claesen, Eghbert Van Borsen, Jacob Van Kouwenhoven, Barent Jacobs Kool, Abraham Pietersen, miller, declare that it is known to them that in the spring of 1643 Lady Debora Moody settled with her company at 's Gravesandt, with consent of Director Kieft. Witnesses, Anthony DeMill, Simon Harmens Cort.

1662. Jan. 7. Pelgrom Clock had Jacob Vis served with notice, by the court messenger Van Elslant, concerning sentence dated Nov. 1, 1661.

1662. Jan. 9. Marritien Ariaens, wife of Thomas Frericks, of Bergen, makes declaration regarding Pieter Smit, at the request of Jochum Beekman. Witnesses, Thomas Fredricksz, Jacob Vis.

1662. Jan. 9. Grietie Provoost, wife of Pieter Janse Schol, of New Amsterdam, makes a declaration at request of Nicolaes Mayer, merchant at New Amsterdam, concerning real estate transaction with wife of Siggamones Luyckas, of New Haerlem. Witnesses, Jacob Vis, Simon Hermans Cort. William Lawrens, Edwart Fforingham, William Noble of Flushing testify that Denys Goulderen, about whom complaints have been made by his wife, Nora Goulderen, is a very bad man.

Petition in case of Frans Jansen Van Hooghten, vs. Wessel Everts.

1662. Jan. 12. Jacob Vis sends in a petition regarding his suit against Isaacq Van der Meulen [or Vermeulen].

In answer to Evert Pieters and Harm Evers [?] the magistrates of 's Gravesandt aver that Conynen Island had been granted to Lady Debora Moody and associates in 1643, for purpose of pasturage of village cattle and for hay fields.

1662. Jan. 19. Emanuel Pieters and Pieter Tamboer, free negroes, declare that more than a year ago they had some beer at house of Cors Jansen with the consent of the farmer Isaack DeForeest. Witnesses, Lambert Barents and Cornelis Dircksen.

Copy and Translation. 1660. Feb. 9. Before John Tilton, Secretary of the Council of Gravesend, there appeared Anthony Jansen and Nicolaes Stilwil. A. Jansen declares to have sold to Nicolaes Stilwil, land, house, barn, garden, and orchard at Gravesend. Witnesses, Jacob Curlar, Jan Jansen.

1662. Jan. 12. Judgment regarding Gysbert Van Opdyck's claim to Conynen Island. Evert Pieterse and Harmen Vedder, attorneys of Dirck De Wolf, merchant.

1662. Jan. An inventory of papers which Frans Jansen Van Hooghten shall produce in his suit against Wessel Everts.

1662. Jan. 25. Tobias Feeckx consults LaChair, concerning action to be brought by him against Willem Hallet.

1662. Jan. 28. Gerrit Van Tright sends in petition concerning his claim against debt owed by estate of Boudewyn Van Nieuwlant.

1662. Jan. 28. Pieter Van Kouwenhoven has satisfied a note for 250 guilders which was owed by dec^d Wolphert Gerrits Van Kouwenhoven to Jacob Vis.

1662. Jan. 30. Hendrick Sweers of the Waleboght makes declaration at request of Evert Dirxs [?] Van As [?] concerning Dirck Smit's transaction regarding a yacht. Witnesses, Claes Marschael, Jacob Vis.

1662. Feb. 1. Joan Lamontagne J^r of New Haerlem empowers Isaack DeForeest, brewer at New Amsterdam, to grant to Johannes Vervelen or anybody else, in his name, his garden and orchard at New Amsterdam, by virtue of grant made to Lamontagne by Symon Joosten. Witnesses, Jacobus Vis, Joseph Waldron.

1662. Feb. 3. Paulus Van der Beek makes contract with Symon Harmens Cort, carpenter, to build for him a house 40 feet long, 20 feet wide, and cellar 6 feet high, at Goanus. Witnesses, Gerrit Hendrycks, Claes Tisen.

1662. Feb. 6. Adrian Symons has hypothecated to Councillor Joan De Decker a note made out to the former by Jan Stocker.

1662. Feb. 7. Pieter Schaeffbank, at request of Paulus Van der Beek, declares that when he was farmer of the burgher excise he went with the officer Pieter Tonneman to the house of Jeurian Janse Kuiper for the purpose of gauging his brandy. Jeurian Janse Kuiper's house was closed and they went to Johannes Vervelen's brewery to fetch him. He acknowledged having received a keg of brandy from the ship S^t. Jan Baptiste, which was not quite full, and which he had sold to Mr. Joannes DePeyster. Witnesses, Jacob Vis, Ruetgher Willems.

1662. Feb. 9. Robbert Hobbes, of Flushing, makes known by petition to the Director General and Council of New Netherland that on Feb. 18, 1661, he had bought of William Hallet, also of Flushing, a house, garden and orchard. Tobias Feeke claims portion as his property.

1662. Feb. 9. Richard Richerdson and Nathaniel Britton declare that in the controversy between Nicolaes Stillwell and Anthony Jansen the latter refuses to submit to the decision of arbitrators.

Declaration dated 1661, Jan. 23, by Thomas Morral [Marrel, in another place] made originally in English and translated into Dutch in which he states that Anthony Jansen showed him and his party the tract of land from the boat landing till the seashore, till Konynen island [Coney Island] saying that it belonged to him.

1662. Jan. 31. Gerrit Segers declares that he rented of Anthony Jansen the tract of land sold by Anthony Jansen to N. Stillwell containing the corner situated near the seashore which is in litigation.

1662. Feb. 10. Translation, in Dutch, of a petition in English

by Nicholas Stillwil of Gravesend, regarding sale to him by Anthony Jansen, of a piece of property at Gravesend.

1662. Feb. 10. Nicolaes Stillwil to Salomon Lachair, Debit. Translating bill of sale between him and Anthony Jansen 5 guilders. Translating his declaration, 5 guilders. Translating a declaration by Rich. Richardson and Nathaniel Britten, 1 gulder 10 stivers. Translating [into English] declaration by Gerrit Segers, 1 gulder 10 stivers. Translating a declaration by Thomas Marrel, 1 gulder.

Consultation regarding suit against Anthony Jansen, Dec. 27, 1661: Stillwell, in the presence of Schout and Secretary of Gravesend offered payment to Anthony Jansen.

No date. Petition to Burgomasters and Schepens of New Amsterdam. Frans Jansen Van Hooghten, carpenter, petitions regarding judgment obtained by him on Jan. 31 [1662], against Wessel Evertsen, by which arbitrators had decided that said W. Evertsen was to pay petitioner 500 guilders.

1662. Feb. 15. Received of Nicolaes Carter 15 guilders in settlement.

1662. Feb. 21. Paid to Ariaen Cornelis, partner of DeGraef and Hooghlant, for wood, 9 guilders. Balance owing them 5 guilders, which was paid to DeGraef.

1662. Feb. 23. Joannes Van Brugh in his capacity of administrator of the estate of Reyndert Janse Hoorn was summoned.

1662. Feb. 20. Richard Smith of Setoket, and Claes Arens of New Amsterdam appear. Former has leased to latter, house, barn, garden, orchard and land, at Middelburgh. Witnesses, Claes Marichael and Jacob Liets.

No date. Petition by Warnar Wessels, farmer of the tapster excise at New Amsterdam, requesting extension of time to pay what is due, owing to bad business and small receipts of the farm.

No date. Petition of Jan Gillesz DeJonge vs. Govert Lokermans and Warnar Wessels, administrators of the estate of Reyndert Jansen Hoorn.

No date. Petition regarding judgment pronounced March 7, 1662, concerning the lease of Varckens island, etc. Answer of Pieter Lamberts, defendant, to Matheus DeVos, attorney of Francoys Fyn, complainant.

No date. Petition to Director General and Council of New Netherland by Frans Janse Van Hooghten, defendant, vs. Wessel Everts, complainant. Decision of arbitrators, Nicolaes De Mayer and Robbert Roelants, attacked by petitioner. Says arbitrators decided without petitioner's consent.

No date. Petition to Burgomasters and Schepens of New Amsterdam by Meyndert Barents, as attorney for Cornelis Dirxcs Hooghlant, complainant, vs. Thomas Hall, defendant. Answer to defendant's petition of Oct. 18, 1661, concerning debt of 1012 pounds of Virginia tobacco.

No date. Petition of Jan Gilles DeJongh concerning his claim against administrators of estate of Reyndert Hoorn.

No date. Petition of Salomon LaChair, attorney for Francoys Hal, on Oct. 18, 1661, requesting that Maria Gerardi, about to depart, should be made to reply to demand of Alexander Brian, which has not yet been done.

1662. March 29. Commission by Albert Cornelis, to sue Hans De Noorman for debt of one and a half beaver for sale of 19 schepels of peas, delivered on Oct. 10, 1661.

1662. March 30. Eduart Leake owes notary LaChair various amounts for translations made regarding William Lamberts, Daniel Robbins, John Benham, Richard Ary.

1662. April 2. Declaration in English by Isaac Martin and Hezekiah Bunsell [Boniel?], seamen on Mr. James Mills' bark, that last Saturday Mr. Greene of the "Dolfin" said he came from Maryland.

No date. Petition by Gysbert Opdyck, a former officer in the service of the company, at present without employment, to be appointed schout of the villages of Vlissingen, Middelburgh and Rustdorp.

1662. April 10. Tobias Feke, of Vlissingen, empowered Notary LaChair, before Secretary Nevius, to appeal his suit against William Hall.

1662. April 11. Hendrick Obe asked two of Mr. Green's sailors, at the house of Mrs. Wessels, whose ship it was? The sailors answered, "It is old Mr. Gillam's ship, of Boston, but our skipper has a share in it."

1662. April 13. Warnar Wessels conveys to Cornelis Steenwyck and Jan Gilles De Jongh, his claim against James Mills, English merchant, at James River, Virginia. Witnesses, Frederick Gysberts Van den Bergh and Claes Marichael.

No date. Examination concerning the ownership of the bark Dolfin, master Nathaniel Greene, English merchant, at present anchoring before New Amsterdam. Were examined Mr. Greene, Hendrick Obe, and Christoffel Maes. The question was whether the ship belonged to Nathaniel Greene or to Benjamin Gillam, Senior, of Boston.

1662. April 15. Nathaniel Greene refuses to swear to his declaration regarding ownership of the Dolfin, in the presence of Daniel Van Donck, Christoffel Hooghlant, John Damosel and Mr. Sweed.

1662. April 15. Protest, in presence of Andries Spieringe and Joost Goderes, against arrest of Nathaniel Greene.

1662. April 19. Pieter Nys, attorney for Paulus Beyerbergh, has an English letter written to Robbert Sley, administrator of estate of Samuel Smith, concerning debt of 8500 pounds of tobacco.

1662. April 19. Fragment of document, in English, by Johannes De Wit, Joseph Roett, and Van Couwenhoven, in presence of Claes Van Elslant and Henderick Obe. [The above contained only the final clause; rest missing.]

1662. April 20. Jan Adriesen De Graef, partner of Cornelis

Pietersen Hogenboom, brickmakers, sells to Louwerens Sachariassen Van Maeslantssluyts [Van Slys] his rightful half of the brickyard. Witnesses, Claes Van Elslant and Cornelis Dircksen.

1662. April 20. Daniel Van Donck and Cristoffel Van Hooghland become securities to the amount of 2000 guilders in tobacco for Nathaniel Greene.

1662. April 20. Fredrick Gysberts received a note made out by Joseph Swet, for 390½ pounds of tobacco.

1662. April 22. Harmen Douwense, burgher at New Amsterdam, conveys to Tammes Davits, resident of New Amsterdam, yacht, formerly traded for his yacht, "D'Orangeboom," with Daniel Lyons, Englishman, of Connittekot. Witnesses, Hans Carelsen Noorman and Michiel Zyperus.

1662. April 25. Hendrick Mathysen, of New Utrecht, owes Nicolaes Maeyer, burgher, of New Amsterdam, 68 guilders in beaverskins at 8 guilders a piece. Witnesses, Albert Alberts and Sybrant Jansen Gallama.

1662. April 27. Albert Alberts Ter Hurne, of New Utrecht, owes Nicolaes DeMeyer 224 guilders 1 stiver in beaverskins. Witnesses, Pieter Tonneman and Henderick Matyson.

Sept. 27, 1660—Feb. 2, 1662. Estate of Andries Van Buytenhuysen debit for board—71 weeks and 4 days—from the time of his coming to board till the day that he met with his accident, and for washing, 994 guilders.

1662. May 2. Joannes Theodosius Polhemis, preacher at Midwout, Long Island, appoints as his attorney Hendrick Van Vleuten, apothecary at Amsterdam in Holland, to receive for him what is due to him from the estate of Servaes Carpentier, dec^d. Witnesses, Claes Marchael and Jacob Jacobsen Swart.

1645. May 28. Servaes Carpentier and Joannes Theodosius Polhemus, preacher in the district of Itamaraca, Brazil, had a mercantile transaction.

1662. May 2. Auke Jans signs a note in favor of Asser Levy, to the amount of 412 guilders 4 stivers.

1662. May 2. Albert Cornelis Wantenaar owes LaChair 4 guilders, for travelling expenses to Breuckelen and salary for one day, and for a power of attorney of Reyer Cornelis, one guilder 10 stivers.

1662. May 2. Jan Van Kleef debit for two trips to New Utrecht 8 guilders.

1662. May 2. For translating for Abraham Frost a note by Francoys De Bruyn 1 guilder 10 stivers. One by James Cristy 1 guilder 10 stivers.

1659. Nov. 10. Tobias Feeke had instituted an action against William Hallet, concerning debt of his uncle Robbert Feeke, to be paid by William Hallet. Said Robbert Feeke had been living at Greenwich, near Stanfort, and his wife [sic] had married Willem Hallet. Tobias Feake was living at Flushing, on Long Island.

1662. May 4. Hermen Vedder appeals to Director General

and Council against order by Magistrate of Gravesend to demolish his fence and to reset old fence on Conynen Island [Coney Island].

1662. May 4. Given notice to Tobias Feakes, acquainting him with fact that letters had been sent to Claes Van Elslant, apprising him [Feakes] of inheritance for his wife and children in Holland. Daniel Pattil pays 4 guilders on account of the 8 guilders for translating the letter concerning Tobias Feakes' wife's inheritance in Holland.

1662. May 4. Inventory of the documents to be produced by Jan Gilles De Jongh, complainant in the suit against the estate of Reyndert Jansen Hoorn.

1662. May 7. Thomas Lowrens, of Middelburgh, sends a petition regarding the sale of certain land and orchard.

1662. May 10. Request to Burgomasters and Schepens of New Amsterdam by Abraham Frost, complainant, vs. François DeBruyn, defendant.

No date. Petition by Pieter Jansen Trinbol, alias DeNoorman, whose land is situated on this side of the Noorman's Kil, Long Island, requesting Director General and Council to be permitted, on account of the distance, to move away from Boswyck, and also for the purpose of assisting people, etc., who are obliged to travel by night and in inclement weather. Four or five families are ready also to erect houses and form a hamlet there. He has already partitioned off two lots on his property, one for Isaack DeForeest, and one for Harmen Steppe [or Stegge?]. Pieter Janse was charged 3 guilders 15 stivers by Notary LaChair, for writing above petition.

1662. May 9. Machdalena Hansen, wife of Hendrick Jansen Spier, of Gemoenepa, sells in the name of her husband to Cristoffel Van Laer, shoemaker, at New Amsterdam, house and lot on the Heere graft at New Amsterdam, next to house of Oloff Stevens Van Cortland and Gerrit Janse Roos, extending in front eastward to the burghwall [city wall], and in the rear to the lot of Abraham Dela Noye. Witnesses, Albert Coningh and Cornelyus Gerloofs.

1662. May 12. Hendrick Jansen Spiers subscribed to the above transaction.

1662. May 10. Jan Schryver, inn keeper, at New Amsterdam, grants to Paulus Van der Beeke at New Amsterdam a lot at New Amsterdam on the Beavers graft, between Hendrik Van Bommel's and Pieter Pra's, extending from Beaver's graft, to end of the Marketsteegh. Witnesses, Eghbert Meynderts and Pieter Harmensen.

1662. May 12. Nicolaes DeMayer, debit for a note, in English, by James Underwood, passed Nov. 10, 1661, 2 guilders 10 stivers.

1662. May 13. Eva Jeurians, wife of Jan Rinckhout, living in the town of Beverwyck, at the Fort of Orange, acknowledges for herself and her brother Daniel Rinckhout, baker, at

Beverwyck, to owe Nicolaes DeMeyer, burgher at Amsterdam in New Netherland, the quantity of 29 whole beaverskins, at 8 guilders apiece, for grain received of said DeMeyer. Witnesses, Aert Pieters Van Beest and Meyndert Coerten.

1662. May 8. Examination of accounts between Adriaen Symonse and Hendrick Obe, in presence of Jan Gilles De Jongh, Jan Janse Van Breste and Fredrick Gysberts, at the house of Warnar Wessels.

1662. May 9. Joannes De Witt, debit for a petition one guilder 10 stivers.

1662. May 10. William Hollingworth, debit for serving as interpreter in court, two guilders.

1662. May 10. Ariaen Symons, debit for a futile search for Jan Verbeeck's note, one guilder.

1662. Tryntie Van Engelen had claim against Captain Post amounting to 166 guilders, for an ox sold by Cornelis Molyn to Jan Schryver and Claes Jansen. Molyn is to be asked whether he does not know that before the war, Arent Van Engelen took to Staten Island a cow and two calves.

Elsie Wessels was the wife of Thomas, the carman. The wife of Johannes Markus Mandemaeker at Breuckelen was named Elsla Van Oldenseel.

No date. Joint will by Sevryn Lourens, of Roodschilt, in Denmark, husband, and Tryntie Reynders, of Hengel, in the county of Sutphen, last widow of the deceased Arent Theunisz Van Hengelen. Her children were Reinier, Mary and Hendrick Arents [Van Engelen].

1662. May 23. Power of attorney, in English, for Bartholomeus Appel, to Henry Timberlake of Rhode Island, to take care of and cultivate land named Appelgats Plain, which had belonged to the former's father.

1662. June 9. Translated for Cornelis Steenwyck and C^o, a letter to James Mils on ship "The Nathaniel."

1662. June 24. Frans Jansen Van Hooghten summons Jacob and Pieter Wolpherts Van Kouwenhoven, co-heirs of Wolfert Gerrits Van Kouwenhoven, to deliver to him land sold by their deceased father at Amersfort, and adjudicated to him by Director General and Council of New Netherland on March 2, 1662.

1662. May 27. Adriaen Symonse Beer sells to Gerrit Hendrix 3000 pounds of good Virginia tobacco, coming to former from Hars Fredricx, at present in Virginia. Witnesses, Echbert Meynders and Roelof Janse.

1662. June 1. Claes Carstense Noorman, of New Amsterdam, owes Nicolaes DeMeyer 121 guilders 11 stivers, money advanced to wife of Cars Jansen. Witnesses, Pieter Schaeftbanck and Adriaen Huybers Sterrevelt.

1662. June 5. Asser Levy, debit for various transactions, such as writing a note made out by Auke Jans, and travelling expenses, 4 guilders 10 stivers.

1662. June 6. Richard Bridwel owes LaChair 2 guilders for services in case against Lambert Barents.

1662. June 9. Jacob Vis owes 4 guilders for trip to Breuckelen, for purpose of getting from Albert Cornelis Wantenaer a declaration that Vis and Clocq had been there since November 1, and had taken meals with Albert Cornelisz.

1662. June 10. Expenses for attending Vis to Andries Jochums' and for a declaration, 2 guilders 10 stivers.

No Date. Petition by Jacob Vis, complainant, regarding his case vs. Pelgrom Clocq, defendant.

1662. June 15. Thomas Wandell, burgher at New Amsterdam, and Richard Ary, Skipper, agree concerning differences existing between them in regard to shipping contract about which La Chair and Isaac Bedloo, as referees, rendered decision on June 13, 1662. Witnesses, Matthew Bunne and Samuel Spicer.

1662. June 16. Lambert Barents, burgher of New Amsterdam, at present husband of Leentie Dirx Servaes, last widow of Aris Otte, grants to Gerrit Hendrix, house and lot situated at New Amsterdam, in the Hooghstraat, on the East the house and lot of Wessel Everts, West the house and lot of notary Tielman Van Vleck, extending from the street to the Slycksteegh. Witnesses, Warnar Wessels and Roelof Jans.

1662. June 17. William Goulding of Gravesend, Long Island, owes Nicolaes DeMayer of New Amsterdam, 148 guilders 4 stivers and 26 pounds of butter, for debt of Goulding's son in law John Appelgald, which he agreed to pay. Witnesses, Jacob Vis and Claes Carstens Noorman.

1662. June 20. Epke Jacobs, inn keeper of Vlissingh on Long Island, acknowledges to owe Nicolaes DeMeyer of New Amsterdam, 104 guilders and 14 schepels of peas, for merchandise received to his satisfaction. Witnesses, Claes Mari-chael and Meyndert Barents Van Keyserryck.

No Date. Petition of Tobias Feake, regarding his case against William Hallet. Petitioner's uncle and blood-guardian, Tobias Dickson, living in Germany, had sent petitioner from there to New England, and given him into the care of his uncle Robbert Feacke.

No date. No name. Petition regarding judgment by Director General and Council of New Netherland, concerning a piece of land.

1662. June 22. Declaration, by Harmen Jansen Van Borkeloo and Willem Jansen Van Borkeloo, brothers, at the request of Aeltie Bickers, wife of Nicolas Velthuysen. They declare that in February of the present year they were traveling from Medenblicq to Amsterdam, and on the trip conversed with divers persons. There was a constable [gunner] on board who told them he had some time ago been in this country, and had lost the ship "Noortsterre" here. Said gunner said that Nicolaes Velthuysen, husband of Aeltie Bickers, whom he

had well known in his [Velthuysen's] capacity of sergeant in Brazil, had died on a trip to Genee [Guinea?]. Witnesses, Roelof Jans and Arent Jeuriaens Lantsman.

1662. June 23. Pieter Louweresen, son of the dec^d Louweris Jansen, of Gravesend, attended by Nicolaes Willkens, magistrate at Gravesend, and guardian of Louweres Jansen, and by his mother Styntie Lourens, have sold to Willem Jansen Van Burculoo a lot of land in the village of Gravesend, and further, house, barn, etc., etc. Witnesses, Harmen Janse Van Borculo and Eghbert Meynderts. Inventory of papers to be produced by Tobyas Feak, complainant in his suit against Willem Hallet, defendant. Among those papers were :

2. Declaration by William Palmer, dated Nov. 10, 1659.
3. Declaration by Thomas Lyons, dated Feb. 19, 1661.
4. Bill of goods sent by Tobias Dixson.
- 5-6. Declarations by John Bishop, Richard Lawe, Frans Bell, dated w:m [sic.] 17, 1661.
7. Declaration of William Newman, Dec. 16, 1661.
8. Declaration of Eduard Jesopp, dated Nov. 6, 1659.
9. Declaration of Joseph Schot, Nov. 18, 1659.
10. Declaration of Joseph Meade, Nov. 16, 1661.
11. Declaration of Hendrick Jackson, Feb. 20, 1661.
14. Declaration of Thomas Lyon, Feb. 19, 1661.
16. Declaration of Richard Lawe.
17. Declaration of Robbert Coo.

Also a declaration of Daniel Parker, April 3, 1662.

Also declarations by Hendrick Sawtel and John Heady, April 5. [No year].

1662. June 24. Nicolaes De Meyer, debit 6 guilders 15 stivers for contracts and copies of same for Aert Pieters and Meyndert Corten.

1662. June 26. Three English declarations translated for Jan Masten, Jan De Peu, Eduart Hart, 4 guilders 10 stivers. Also copied two declarations of Jan Teunis. Petition made for Gillam Loosen, 2 guilders. Petition written for Jan Rutgers, 1 guilder ten stivers.

1662. June 28. Tammes Davits of New Amsterdam, and Foppe Roberts appeared. Davits rented to Robberts his house on the Heere graft. Witnesses, Henderick Obe and Robbert Roelants.

1662. July 2. Gerrit Hendrix, debit 3 guilders for two notes made out by him in behalf of Adriaen Symonse.

1662. July 2. Written, a receipt for Adriaen Symonse, in behalf of Jan Claesen. Debit, 1 guilder 10 stivers.

Frans Jansen Van Hooghten, debit 2 guilders for verbal advice in regard to judgment of March 2, 1662.

1662. July 2. Richard Smith, debit 15 guilders for divers services rendered him in his suit against Capt. John Koo, before the court at Middelburgh.

1662. July 5. For searching the papers of Adriaen Symonsen, 1 guilder 10 stivers.

1662. July 5/9. For going over account book of Adriaen Symonsen, with Jacob Strycker, and for other services, 16 guilders.

1662. July 9. Request to Dirk Van Schelluyne to read a letter to Eldert Gerbertsz Kruyf and to get his answer to same. The letter was written for Hendrick Jansen Been, concerning a power of attorney for his brother Cornelis Gerbertsz Cruyf, on Sept. 2, 1661, and decision regarding the same by the orphan masters of Naerden, Holland. Said power of Attorney was concerning the estate of Hendrick Jansen Van Naerden. He also had granted powers of attorney to a party at Hilversum in Gooyland. Jan Martens and Dirckje Harmens took care of the estate, and the deceased died at the house of Dirckje Harmens, in the village of Beverwyck at Fort Orange. Hendrick Jansen Been was debit for the above instrument and other services, 7 guilders 10 stivers.

1662. July 11. Petition of J. Jillisz De Jongh in regard to differences with Jacob Jansz.

1662. July 13. John Houward of Salsberry, in England, has hired himself out for the period of one year to his master, Tobias Feake, of Flushing, Long Island, to work on the farm, and in the absence of his master to be commanded by his mistress. Is to receive board and lodging and twelve pounds in tobacco. Witnesses, Bartholomew Appelgate and Richard Stockton.

No Date. Richard Smith owes 2 guilders for letter to Claes Arents.

1662. July 19. Tobias Feeke orders Luykas Arents to pay for him fifty guilders to Skipper Jan Jansen Bestevaer. Intends to cross with the ship "De Arent," in company of his son-in-law and brother-in-law, to receive inheritance at the Hague.

No Date. Interrogates John Seamon and Richard Gilderslef whether they do not know that Robbert Feak was formerly Tobyas Feeke's guardian. Thourston Rainer used to be a magistrate at Stanfort.

1662. July 19. Dirck Keyser and Andries Spieringh, partners, merchants at New Amsterdam, confer power of attorney upon Walraef Claerhout. Witnesses, Isaack Bedloo and Joannes Van der Meulen, burghers at New Amsterdam.

1662. July 19. Pieter Lucassen Van der Goes has served a notice on Albert Alberts Rodoe, dated July 18, 1662, to satisfy his claim.

1662. July 19. Peter De Wit owes one guilder, for going to burgomaster Cortland and asking him whether Van der Walle had, by orders, attached the tobacco in the custody of Joseph Swers?

1662. July 22. The court messenger, Pieter Schaeftanck, was ordered to attach the person and half of the yacht of

Albert Albertsen, which he owns in partnership with Jan Arcer, alias Jan Koopal De Jonge, by order of Pieter Lucasse, attorney for several of Albertsen's creditors.

1662. July 25. Jacob Vis grants a power of attorney to Jacus Cordeljou. Jacob Vis was also given copies of bills of Jacob Hap, Cornelis Barents Sleght, Arent Isacqs, and Jan Jeuriaens.

1662. Aug. 2. Albert Alberts Rodoe, debit for taking extracts from his book, and for going to his house, 4 guilders.

1662. Aug. 2. A petition is to be written for Douwe Harmens in regard to an appeal.

1662. August 3. Gerrit Hendricx, weighingmaster, and Tysje Gerrits, late widow of Willem Pieters De Groot, deceased, appear, and Gerrit Hendricx declares to have sold to Tysje Gerrits, his house and lot on the Hooghstraet at New Amsterdam, Eastward the house and lot of Wessel Everts, Westward house and lot of Thielman Van Vleeck. Extending from the Hooghstraet to the Slyksteegh. Witnesses, Hans Steyn and Bartholdus Manus [or Maen].

1662. Inventory of the papers in regard to the suit by Paulus Van der Beek, late farmer of burgher excise on wine and beer, at New Amsterdam, vs. Jeuriaen Jansen Kuyper, for smuggling.

1662. Aug. 8. Joannes De Wit obtained an order of attachment against Joseph Swet.

1662. Aug. 8. Account against Mils, written out for Frederick Gysberts, for which he owes one guilder.

1662. Aug. 11. Johannes De Wit, merchant at New Amsterdam, about to depart for Holland, confers powers of attorney upon his wife, Janneken De Wit. Witnesses, Jacob Vis and Frederick Gysbersen.

1662. Aug. 12. Dirck Claesen, potter, rents, for three years, his house to Hubert Lamberts Mol. House, garden and orchard were situated on the East River between the ferry-house and the Watermill on the Fresh water. Witnesses, Jan Jansz Bestevaer and Abraham De la Noy.

1662. Aug. 12. James Mill, through his skipper, Atrick, sends a protest against forced sale of his ship "Nathaniel." Said ship had been loaded with tobacco which, against the King's orders, had been shipped from Virginia. The protest was of no avail and the ship was bought by Cornelis Steenwyck for 5950 guilders in tobacco at 6 stivers per pound.

1662. Aug. 16. Hendrick Van Dyck, merchant at New Amsterdam, about to depart for Holland, appoints as his attorney Nicolaes De Meyer.

1662. Aug. 16. Copy of a letter by Cornelis Steenwyck, Jacob Backer, N. Varlet and J. Van der Meulen, dated June 10, 1662, to James Mills in answer to his letter of April 9, from Virginia. In the above copy the writers advise Mills to take in a full cargo of tobacco and to sell his two barks in Virginia.

Letter was addressed: "To Mr. James Mills, in Popscoebay in James River in Virginja."

1662. Aug. 17. Matheus De Vos, debit for an English copy of the bill of sale between James Mills and Elles Else, on July 4, in Virginia for the bark Sussey, and for a translation of the same into Dutch, 5 guilders.

1662. Aug. 21. Notary La Chair, as attorney for James Mills, requests president Vandergrift to have Eduart Atrich and Deliverance Lamberton make a declaration before the Secretary in the case between Benjamin Gillam, of Boston, and James Mills.

1662. Aug. 21. La Chair, as attorney for James Mills, summoned Hendrick Van der Wallen in his capacity of surety for Joseph Swet.

1662. Aug. 23. Jacob Mensen Van Emden, tailor and burgher at New Amsterdam, confers power of attorney upon Reynout Reynoutsen, master shoemaker at New Amsterdam, about to go to Holland. Said Reynoutsen is to attend to various matters for his principal, also to receive for him from the Directors of the West India Co., at Amsterdam, what is coming to him as corporal while serving in Brazil. Witnesses, Pieter Casparsen Van Naerden and Cornelis Gerlofsz Visscher.

1662. Aug. 24. Daniel [sic] Estel signed a note in favor of Nicolaes DeMayer, amounting to 58 guilders 17 stivers.

1662. Aug. 24. Marten Claesen, carpenter, signed a note in favor of Nicolaes DeMayer.

1662. Aug. 25. Notary La Chair, in the presence of Pelgrum Clock and Adriaen Van Laer, settles accounts with Willem Doeckels, who still owes him eleven guilders.

1662. Aug. 25. Note signed by Andries Messenger, in favor of Nicolaes Meyer.

1662. Aug. 25. Contract of lease between administrators of estate of Jan Jansen Hagenauer and Willem Doeckes.

1662. Aug. 26. Note by Roelof Marters of Amersfoort, in favor of Nicolaes DeMayer.

1662. Aug. 26. Harmen Thomassen of Amesfoort, living at Beverwyck, at Fort Orange, for his wife Catelyntie Berck, late widow of Dirck Bensingh, dec^d, confers powers of attorney upon Jan Knoet of Nuwenroo, about to depart for Holland. Said attorney is to attend to business for his principal regarding his wife's inheritance from her deceased father and mother, Samson Berck and his wife, who had lived and died at Amsterdam in Holland. Also his wife's share in obligation passed March 8, 1658, by Willem Hendrick Berk; also his wife's share in inheritance of her dec^d brother, Willem Berck, and money coming to said dec^d Willem Berk from the West India Co. Said Jan Knoet is also empowered to demand of Adriaen Harmens, principal's paternal uncle, living at Amersfoort, what is coming to him from estate of deceased Wendeltie

Harmens, his paternal maiden aunt, who died at Alckmaar in Holland. Witnesses, Jacobus Vis and Adriaen Van Laer.

1662. Aug. 30. Pieter Jillesz of Amsterdam, about to depart for Holland, confers powers of attorney upon Pieter Lookerman of Beverwyck, at Fort Orange, for the purpose of collecting for him money due to him at Fort Orange, Wiltwyck, New Amsterdam and on the South River, and further to attend to Jillesz's affairs. Witnesses, Thuenes Pietersen Tempel and Robbert Roelants of Berlin, burghers of New Amsterdam.

1662. Aug. 27. Jan Eltingh issued a note in favor of Nicolaes Meyer.

No date. Settlement of accounts between Jacobus Vis and Jan Schryver. Vis is indebted to Schryver to the amount of 652 guilders 9 stivers.

Copy of account, dated Sept. 26, 1661, between Meyndert Andresen, dealer in pork, and Harm Janse. The total amounted to 290 guilders 10 stivers in beavers or seewan, equal to 161 guilders 7 stivers 8 pennies in Holland money. Lubbert Harmens was the son of the above Harm Janse. Had also paid out for Pieter Reyerse, for his passage to Holland, 99 guilders in seewan, or 33 guilders Holland money.

1662. Aug. 29. Lysbet Hendrix paid 1 guilder 10 stivers, for a copy of Lubbers' account. Also 3 guilders for a letter containing three pages to Aeltie Van Schuler.

1662. Aug. 30. List of debts to be collected by Pieter Lookermans for Pieter Jillesz. From

Dirckjen De Vears.....	5½ beavers	44	guilders.
Claes Van Rotterdam (note 1).....	5	40	"
Leendert Philipsen (note 2).....	7¼	58	"
Luyckas, the tailor.....	8¼	66	"
Marten DeWilt [the Savage] (note 3)	4¾	38	"
Ent Jacobs.....	1	8	"
Dom Paulus (note 4).....	11	88	"
Aert from the Esopus.....	2	16	"
Cornelis Wauters.....	8	64	"
Jan Mangels.....	1	8	"
Jochum Ketel.....	1	8	"
Frans Pieters, alias Kind van Weeld (note 5).....	5	40	"
Hendrick Marselis (note 6).....	7	56	"
Willem Schoenmaker.....	22	guilders	22
Harmen Douse.....	4¾	beavers	34
Man Labate.....	2	"	16
Total.....		606	"

1662. Aug. 31. Pieter Amylius, captain of the ship "De Hoope," settles with Nicolaes DeMeyer, concerning 40 hogsheads of French wine, consigned on July 19, 1661, to said DeMeyer. Also in regard to a consignment of French brandy,

belonging to Daniel Coppens. Witnesses, Pieter Andriesen and Claes Van Elslant, Jr.

1662. Sept. 1. Immetie Dirx, widow of Frans Claesen, dec^d, late shoemaker at New Amsterdam, confers powers of attorney upon her son Claes Fransen, about to depart for Holland, and to her brother-in-law Hendrick Jansen at Amsterdam, Holland, to demand of Jan Jansen, retail merchant in cheese and butter, what has been received by him by virtue of a power of attorney conferred by principal's husband on March 12, 1655, of the estate of Aefjen Jans. Witnesses, Nicolaes Boot and Jacob Vis.

1662. Sept. 2. Nicolaes Boot, merchant and burgher at New Amsterdam, confers power of attorney upon Nicolaes DeMeyer, who is about to depart for Amsterdam, and also upon Abraham Grevenraet, merchant at Amsterdam, to demand of Willem Schyven, merchant at Amsterdam, payment for Virginia tobacco, shipped to-day to said Willem Schyven, by the "James and John," master John Warnar, with destination to Edam, Holland. Witnesses, Hendrick Obe and Dirck Keyser.

Copy of receipt dated May 24, 1661, by Willem Schyven, to Nicolaes Boodt, for settlement of debts.

Copy of receipt dated June 4, 1661, by Willem Schyven, to N. Boodt, for 21 hogsheads of tobacco and 41 oxskins.

Copy. Syvert Dircksen and Cornelis Dey or Bey were witnesses to a contract dated June 9, 1661, between Willem Schyven and Nicolaes Boot.

Copy of bill of lading, dated June 5, 1661, signed by John Warnar, master of the James and John, for tobacco shipped by Nicholas Boatt of Virginia, to Edam in Holland.

1662. Sept. 1. Wolfert Webber owes 2 guilders, for going with him to Michiel Tades' regarding the difference between said Webber and Ysbrant Dirx Goethart.

1662. Sept. 2. La Chair went with Jacob Vis to Eghbert Van Borsems for purpose of receiving a declaration.

1662. Sept. 2. La Chair wrote for Asser Levy four letters to Holland, each containing two pages, for which Levy owed 12 guilders.

1662. Sept. 4. Jacob Jansen Moesman, as guardian of the minor children of dec^d Frans Claesen, during his lifetime schoolmaster at New Amsterdam, confirms Immet Dirx as attorney.

No date. Inventory of papers to be produced by Jacob Vis in his suit against Pelgrom Clocq.

1662. Sept. 4. Hans Dreper, burgher of New Amsterdam, for himself and for Barent Erndop, confers powers of attorney upon Tobias De Koningh, Jr., at present commercial agent on the ship "De Trou" about to sail to Holland. Said attorney is to receive 151 guilders 3 stivers of Adriaen Campen, sailmaker at Hoorn [in another place named Arent Van Campen]. Witnesses, Willem Bogardus and Geleyn Verplancke.

1662. Sept. 4. Nicolaes DeMeyer agrees to order from Holland a quantity of leather and shoemaker's tools for Pieter Jansen Schol, shoemaker at New Amsterdam. Witnesses, Hendrick Jansen Been, wheelwright, and Jan Knoet [who signed himself Johannes Clute].

No date. William Benfield owes notary La Chair for various services, 18 guilders 15 stivers.

No date. Jacis Coussiau owes notary La Chair, for various services, 8 guilders 5 stivers.

1662. Sept. 7. John Barker, Englishman, declares at request of Elsie Tymes, widow of Pieter Cornelis Van der Veen, dec^d that four years ago her husband, in company with Hendrick Jansen Van der Vin, bought of him, Barker, an ox, for which he has received full payment. Witnesses, Jacob Vis and Jochum Backer.

1662. Sept. 5. Edwart Leake owes La Chair for translations in his suit against Josep Whitson, and for other services, 3 guilders 10 stivers. Sept. 12, 4 guilders 10 stivers.

No date. Reply made by Claes Claesen Smith, living in the village of Utrecht, defendant, against Fiscal De Sille, complainant, regarding the accusation that the defendant had sold strong drink to the savages. Denies it in toto. Was, at the time alleged, out on the street near Nayak. Rutgert Joosten's wife declared that she loaned a pitcher to a savage. Huybert the cooper alleges that he saw the savage enter defendant's house. Huybert Stook says that he first saw the savage leave Rutgert Joosten's house.

1662. Sept. 13. A power of attorney for Jan Rutgers, in favor of Adriaen Post, concerning Bartel Lot.

1662. Sept. 14. Wolphert Webbers owes 2 guilders 10 stivers for going with him to Dirck Siecken's for the purpose of taking a declaration there.

1662. Sept. 14. Hendrick Van de Water, brewer and burgher at New Amsterdam, engages to work for him in his brewery, Johannes Van Kouwenhoven, son of Jacob Van Kouwenhoven, also brewer at New Amsterdam. Witnesses, Geleyn Verplanck and Jan Roelofsen.

1662. Sept. 16. Fredrick Gysberts owes 2 guilders for examining accounts between him and Jan Gilles.

1662. Sept. 13. For a declaration made for Thomas Jansen Mingael 2 guilders 10 stivers.

1662. Sept. 15. The above owes 1 guilder for going with him to Jeuriaen Blanck's to learn who were Jochum Backer's sureties. Said sureties were Hendrick Backer and Jeurian Blank.

1662. Sept. 18. Fredrick Gysberts Van den Bergh signed a note for 118 guilders 15 stivers in favor of La Chair, to be paid to him for the account of Jan Gilles De Jongh.

1662. Sept. 18. Michael Spycer, under arrest at the city hall, owes La Chair 4 guilders, for translation into Dutch of prisoner's protest, and other service.

1662. Sept. 20. M. Spicer, Sam. Spiser and Mary Tilton, under arrest at the city hall, owe La Chair 1 guilder 10 stivers, for translations.

1662. Sept. 20. John Tilton owes La Chair 2 guilders for translating for him the fiscal's demand.

1662. Sept. 20. John Bouwen owes 3 guilders for translating the sentence of the high council.

1662. Sept. 20. Mary Tilton owes 2 guilders for translating her reply.

1662. Sept. 20. Sam. Spicer owes 1 guilder 10 stivers for translating his answer.

1662. Sept. 20. Michael Spicer owes 1 guilder for translating his appendix.

1662. Sept. 22. Geertie Jans, widow of Reynier Stoffelsen, dec^d makes will; names as heir or heirs, child or children of her daughter, Tryntie Reyniers, wife of Meyndert Barents Kuyper. Said Tryntie to have usufruct until said child or children shall be of age. In case of demise without heirs the estate to go to the deaconry of New Amsterdam. Witnesses, Everdt Duyckinck and Hendrick Obe.

1662. Oct. 2. Cornelis Steenwyck indebted to LaChair to amount of 3 guilders 14 stivers for an English conveyance, for the bark (berck) of Fred. Lubbers.

1662. Oct. 4. Volckertie Jans, wife of Jan Jansen Van Hoesem, living at Fort Orange, declares that Geertie Broeders said that 140 guilders worth of her white seewan was missing. Some time after when the former was in the act of selling her black seewan to Pieter Van Hael which Barentie [no name] had removed from a string of black seewan, she [does not specify clearly who] took up the black string and said it belonged to her. Witnesses, Henderick Obe and Nicolaes Boot.

1662. Oct. 4. Ryck Hendricx, woodsawyer, grants to Dirck Claesen, pastrybaker, a lot East of the "Princegraft" bounded on the North by the lot of Hendrik Van der Walle, East and South by the lot of Fiscal De Sille, West by the aforesaid "graft" [canal]. Witnesses, Huygh Barentse De Kleyn and Paulus Van der Beeck. The document was also subscribed to by Weyntie Roelofs, in the absence of her husband [Dirck Claesz] who subscribed to it afterward.

1662. Oct. 7. Eduart Leake owes 2 guilders 10 stivers for translating his agreement with Gemoel [?].

Fredrick Gysberts owes 2 guilders 10 stivers for making out power of attorney to Jan Gilles.

No Date. Petition by Edward Leake, English merchant at New Amsterdam to Director-General and Lords Councillors of New Netherland. In this petition he says that on May 23, 1662, he made a contract with Nicolaes Boot, who at the time was staying in Virginia, by which the latter agreed to send to Leake a cargo of 20 hogsheads of tobacco. Said Boot only discharged 8 hogsheads of petitioner's tobacco. Then went

North, and in returning his ship went on a rock in "Helle-gat" near the shore of the Barents island. Petitioner's tobacco was spoiled on account of the intruding water. Avers that he is not responsible for the freight [part of the petition missing].

No date. Petition. Nicolaes Boot says that owing to loss of his ship and merchandise he is in no condition to answer before the Court the summons and accusations of the fiscal. The repairs of his ship necessitate heavy expenses. Requests his case to be adjourned till December, next, and to permit petitioner once more to sail and make good his losses, before appearing before the Court.—Nicolaes Boot owed La Chair 3 guilders for writing above petition.

1662. Oct. 10. Pieter Jansen Van Werkendam grants Hendrick Hendricks Van Doesburgh, house and lot in the "Slycksteegh," to the East lot and garden of Joahnus Wit-hart, to the North Daniel Verveelen's, to the West Engelbert, the tailor, "Slycksteegh" to the South. Said lot is the just half of the lot formerly bought by said Engelbert of D^o Joannes Megapolensis. Witnesses, Christoffel Hoogland and Gerrit Jansen Roos.

1662. Oct. 10. Richard Hincksman, of Boston, owes La Chair 14 guilders for bill of sale to Bonne, and other trans-actions.

1662. Oct. 11. Nicolaes Boot and Eduard Leake have settled their contention regarding freight and loss of tobacco, through the mediation of the arbitrators, Salomon LaChair and Warnar Wessels. Leak owes Boot 120 guilders for freight. Boot owes Leak 150 guilders for loss of his tobacco and skins. Each is to bear one-half of the expenses.

No Date. Fragment. Nicolaes Boot, about to depart for Virginia confers powers of attorney upon his son-in-law Cristoffel Van Laer, shoemaker, at New Amsterdam, more especially regarding supervision over Boot's houses, renting of same, receiving rents, and also his claim against Willem Schyven of Amsterdam, when Nicolaes De Meyer shall return from there.

[Here the register ends. Some pages missing].

WALEWYN VAN DER VEEN'S RECORD.

TAKEN FROM A TRANSLATION BY DR. E. B. O'CALLAGHAN.

No year. 20th . . . Christoffel Hooglant becomes surety for Nathaniel Green, English merchant at Boston, for 2000 guilders in tobacco. Benjamin Gilliam is to send an agent for the purpose of settling with Jeems Mils. Witnesses, Louwers Van de Spiegel, Jacobus Van de Water. Nathiel . . . of Boston, names as his attorneys Daniel Van Donck and Christoffel Hoogland to represent him in his suit against Jeems Mills.

1662. May. Egbert Leninck, of New Amsterdam, declares he owes Dirck Jansen Van Oldenburch 420 guilders, for merchandise received. Witnesses, Cornelis Van Langhevelde, J. Van de Water.

. . . 20 . . . Francoys Gay, a soldier of the West India Company confers power of attorney upon Jaques De Payeur, for the purpose of receiving for him in Holland such moneys as are due him. Witnesses, Jaques Hugues, Bernardus Stardeu and Jan De Ruyter.

1662. June 15. Cornelis Van Langevelde declares to have sold to Jan Arcer a lot of land, and to have bought one-half share in a yacht, the other half of which belongs to Albert Albertsen, for £15 st. New England money. Witnesses, Gerret Gerrets, Jacobus Van de Water.

No Date. David Machoro, a Jew, declares, at request of . . . Bentfield, that said Bentfield ordered of William Louwrens, Schout of Flushing, a quantity of liquors, and upon his question about the excise, William Louwrens answered, "You need not trouble yourself about that; I shall make that all right." Witnesses, Tomas Lambertsen, Pieter Van de Water.

1662. Aug. 21. Juriaen Blanck and wife Tryntie Klaessen make joint will. The survivor is to have everything. She had a son, Simon Barentsen, by a former marriage with Barent Symonsen, dec^d. Witnesses, Pieter Jacobs Marius and Jacobus Van de Water.

1662. Aug. 23. Johannes Van Brugh and wife, Catharina Roelofs, make joint will. Survivor sole heir. She was with child, and had two children by a former marriage, with Lucas Rodenburch, which children were named Elizabeth and Lucretia Rodenburgh. Witnesses, Johannes De Peyster and Jacobus Van de Water.

1662. Sept. 2. Anthony Van Aelst, merchant, about to leave for Holland, had received power of attorney of William Hartoch, merchant at Amsterdam in Holland, May 10, 1662, to administer affairs of Harmanus Hertoch, deceased, brother of the above William Hartoch. Said attorney now transfers his above powers of attorney to Thomas Lambertsen, burgher of New Amsterdam. Witnesses, Sybrant Janse and Jacobus Van de Water.

1662. Sept. 4. Cornelis Van Langevelde, as husband and legal guardian of his wife, Maritie Jansen, daughter and heiress of Jan Cornelissen dec^d, of Rotterdam, *alias* Joncker, who had been murdered by the Indians in 1643, appoints as attorney Andries Jeremiassen Spieringh, merchant, about to depart for Holland. In said capacity said Spieringh will demand and collect whatever is due to deceased's estate from Cornelis Pieters Willemsen, residing in the village of Goudriaan, near Thienhoven, in the Alblasserwaert, brother-in-law of the aforesaid Jan Cornelisen of Rotterdam, and from Grietje Adriaensen, widow of Adriaen Cornelissen Joncker, widow of the brother

of said Jan Cornelissen, living near Gorkum, in the hamlet named the Haes. Witnesses, Jacobus Van de Water, Claes Van Elslant.

1662. Sept. 15. Ariaen Simonsen, about to depart for Holland, acknowledges to owe Jeronimus Ebbinck of New Amsterdam 50 guilders, Holland money.

1662. Sept. 13. Jochum Wesselsen, baker, of Beverwyck, appoints as his attorneys Hendrick Willemsen and Jurien Blanck, for the purpose of conducting his case against Tomas Janssen. Witnesses, Cornelis Van Langevelde and Jacob Van de Water.

1662. Oct. 14. Tomas Lambertsen of New Amsterdam, appointed by Anthony Van Aalst, attorney for Willem Hartogh, to act in his stead, confers powers of attorney to represent him in said capacity, upon Nicolaes Boot. Witnesses, Jacobus Van de Water, Hendrick Bosch.

1662. Oct. 23. Annatien Dircksen, widow of late Pieter Kock, declares to have sold, about three months ago, to Hendrick Jansen Spieringh, twenty five morgens of land, on West side of North River, next to land of Dirck Sieken, being one-half of the land granted March 25, 1647, to Klaes Karstensen Noorman. Witnesses, Piter Johanssen, Bartholomeus Van Schel.

1662. Oct. 23. Annatien Dircksen, widow of late Pieter Kock, declares to have sold to Willem Jansen Roome twenty-five morgens of land, on West side of North River next to lands bought of her three months ago by Hendrick Jansen Spieringh, East of Lubbert Tysen's land, being one-half of fifty morgens of land granted on March 25, 1647, to Klaes Karstensen Noorman. Witnesses, Piter Johanssen, Bartholomeus Van Schel.

1662. Oct. 26. Dirck Jansen of Oldenburgh, burgher of New Amsterdam, declares to have sold to Deliverance Lambertson, English merchant at Newhaven, New England, a certain sloop named "the Hope," for the amount of 2000 guilders in tobacco. Executed Nov. 5, 1662. Ritchard Codner, Jacobus Van de Water and Jan Jansen Bosch, witnesses.

1663. Jan. 2. Jeronimus Ebbinck of New Amsterdam, declares to have conferred powers of attorney upon Gerardt Hamel and Jacob Van Wisselt, merchants at Amsterdam, in Holland, to receive money due to him by Aldert De Decker. Witnesses, Jacob Backer and Jacobus Van de Water.

1663. Jan. 5. Johannes Van Brugh revokes powers of attorney conferred by him Aug. 31, 1658, before Mateus De Vos, upon his uncle Gillis Van Brugghe, residing in Amsterdam, Holland. Appoints in his place, Gerrit Arentsen Zuyck, merchant at Amsterdam, in Holland. Witnesses, Johannes De Peyster and J. Van de Water.

1663. Feb. 7. Cornelis Van Langevelde and his wife, Maritje Jansen Jonker, *alias* Van Rotterdam, make joint will.

The survivor to have everything. Have two sons, Cornelis and Jan Van Langevelde. She is now pregnant. Witnesses, Jacob Teunissen Keay and Jacob Van de Water.

1663. Feb. 15. Maritie Tomas, formerly widow of Jacob Verdon, and afterwards of Willem Ariaensen Bennet, at present the wife of Poulus Van der Beeck. At request of her two sons, Tomas Jacobsen Verdon and Willem Willemsen Bennet, she makes a declaration about the property contributed by her to her third husband. In the Indian War of 1647 her house had been burnt. Witnesses, Jacob Sam and Willem Bogaerdt.

1663. Feb. 17. Maritie Jansen Joncker, widow of late Cornelis Van Langevelde, submits an inventory of the debits and credits of the estate.

1663. Feb. 17. Maritie Jansen Joncker, widow of late Cornelis Van Langevelde makes her will. Has three minor children, Cornelis, Jan and Aeltie Van Langevelde, for whom she appoints as guardians Pieter Jacobsen Marius and Jacob Teunesen Kaey. Witnesses, Jurien Blanck and Jacob Van de Water.

1663. March 18. Samuel Edsal declares to have leased his farm with everything pertaining to it, in the village of Bergen, to Jan Cornelissen De Rycke for five consecutive years. Witnesses, Louwerens Van de Spiegel, Jacob Van de Water.

1663. March 21. Jeronimus Ebbinck and his wife Johanna De Laet, formerly widow of the late Johan De Hulter, make joint will. Have a "little daughter" Maria Ebbinck. Wife is now pregnant. Has four children by former husband, dec^d — namely Johannes, Johanna, Samuel and Paul De Hulter. Witnesses, Jan Wouters and Jacob Van de Water.

1663. May ... Isacq Grevenraet, widower of Elizabeth Juriaens, and Maritie Janse, spinster, have contracted a Christian marriage. Make an ante-nuptial contract. Witnesses, Hendrick Bosch and Jacobus Van de Water.

1663. March 30. Anthony Jansen Van Fes, *alias* Van Salee, leases his house in the New Bridge Street, between the houses of Hendrick Kip and Hendrick Jansen Smit, to Egbert Myndersen. Witnesses, Resolvvert Waldren, Jacobus Van de Water.

1663. Apr. 20. Klaes Teunissen, of Manhattan Island acknowledges to owe Harmen Van Hoboken in his quality of Deacon on Stuyvesant's bouwery, 200 guilders in seewan, money advanced. Witnesses, Isack Grevenraet, Hendrick Bosch.

1663. May 8. Sybrant Jansen, Tomas Lambertsen and Jan Gerritsen Van Buytenhuys, baker, make a declaration at the request of Isack Grevenraet, concerning the purchase of a house then belonging to Michiel Tadens. Witnesses, Hendrick Bosch and Pieter Van de Water.

1663. May 8. Augustyn De Caper, free negro, has hired for one year Maritie Hendrick, wife of Jan Owen, who is absent. Witnesses, Hendrick Bosch, Claes Van Elslant.

1663. May 11. Guy Jacobsen, about to depart for Holland, declares to have shipped for Jacob Leisler a lot of merchandise, consigned to deponent's cousin, Artuy Le Breton, living at the Hague, in Holland, in the latter's absence addressed to Charles Bailon, merchant at Amsterdam, in Holland. Witnesses, Louwerens Van der Spiegel, Hendrick Bosch.

1663. May 12. Jacob Leisler appoints as his attorney, for the purpose of attending to his business in Holland, Cornelis Allertsen Van der Veer, and in case of his death, said Van der Veer's son-in-law Jacob Coiture. Witnesses, Hendrick Bosch, Claes Van Elslant, Jr.

1663. May 12. Claes Van Elslant, Jr. makes a declaration at request of Hatton Atkins, Englishman of Boston, New England, regarding a commercial transaction at the house of Jacques Cousseau, as he, deponent, had heard from Mr. Baly, French merchant. Witnesses, Hendrick Bosch, Jacob Leisler.

1663. May 12. Herry Petefar, Englishman, and Jacob Jansen, Dutch sailor, make a declaration at request of Peter Alrick, commander on the South River, that without his and the people's assistance no goods could have been saved from the bark "King Charles," stranded on April 12, last, near Cape Hinlopen. Witnesses, Jurien Blanck and Michiel Tadens.

1663. May 24. Hendrick Jans Spieringh of Gemoenepa, makes a declaration at request of Jurien Hanel, regarding commercial transaction with Christiaen Pietersen, and a conversation regarding the same with Hans Diedrich. Witnesses, Hendrick Bosch, Louwerens Van der Spiegel.

1663. June 16. Jonas Magry of Mespath's Kill, acknowledges to owe Daniel De Haert 912 pounds of tobacco. Witnesses, Jacobus Van de Water, Hendrick Bosch.

1663. June 30. Albert Albertsen of New Utrecht, on Long Island, appears with Jan Ariaensen Van Gent (young man). Said Jan Ariaensen agrees to serve in Albertsen's stead in the present war against the Esopus Indians. Said substitute, or in his absence his cousin, Jacob Teunissen Kay of New Amsterdam, is to be paid by said Albertsen, at the next harvest, 38 schepels of good winter wheat. Witnesses, Louwerens Van der Spiegel and Cornelis Mychielsen.

1663. June 30. Pieter Jansen, mason, about to depart for the Esopus, confers powers of attorney upon Claes Gangelofsen. Witnesses, Albert Albertsen, Jan Aeriensen Van Gendt.

1663. July 10. Sybrant Jansen, Adolf Pietersen, Tomas Lambertsen and Jan Hendricksen Van Bommel, carpenters at New Amsterdam, declare at the request of Pietertie Jansen, widow of Klaes De Ruyter, that her house near the North River, next to the dwelling of Lodewyck Pos, is worth one

thousand guilders in beavers. Witnesses, Jacob Teunissen Kay and Louwerens Van der Spiegel.

1663. July 19. Jean Baly, merchant, confers powers of attorney upon Hendrick Couterier of the South River, to demand and collect money owing to him by Augustine Herrmans. [He signed his name John Balley.] Witnesses, Jacob Hugues and Hendrick Bosch.

1663. July 23. Jan Hendricksen Stelman of New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Hendrick Couturier, merchant at New Amstel, 1114 guilders 10 stivers in beavers; balance for money due for merchandise.

1663. Aug. 11. Hendrick Huygen and Jacob Swenson, both of South River, have power of attorney from Madame Armgart Prints, executed by her before Godefridus Struys, notary public at Leiden, Holland. Isack Van de Water, merchant at Amsterdam, is appointed attorney, in case of death of Swenson or other hindrance of his arrival in Holland. Witnesses, Hendrick Bosch, Pieter Van de Water.

1663. Aug. 21. Daniel Van Donck, merchant, about to depart for Holland, confers powers of attorney upon Reinier Rycken, merchant at New Amsterdam. Witnesses, Hendrick Bosch, Michiel Tadens.

1663. Aug. 21. Hendrick Huygen, merchant on the South River, and Jacob Swenson, attorneys for the late governor Johan Prints and his daughter Armgart Prints, confer in their above capacity powers of attorney upon Joost De la Grange, merchant at the South River.

1663. Oct. 18. Jeronimus Ebbinck leases to Jan Willemssen Hooghteilnck one half of his farm in the Esopus, under the jurisdiction of the village of Wildwyck, at present wholly occupied by Cornelis Barentsen Slecht. Said farm is situated next to the bridge, and the village aforesaid. Witnesses, Louwrens Van de Spiegel and Tomas Lourensen.

1663. Dec. 19. Willem Kock, burgher of New Amsterdam, confers powers of attorney upon Aeltie Klaessen, widow of the late Michiel Frericks, at Wildwyck, to collect for him 7 schepels of wheat for a sword sold to John Rays Van Gelsam, in the service of the West India Company.

1664. Jan. 30. Annetie Barents, wife of Jan Hendricksen Steelman, declares, at the request of Paulus Pietersen of Bergen, that Tryntie Martens, his wife, was four years ago sick with ague at her house. Witnesses, Louwerens Van de Spiegel and Albert Bosch.

1664. Jan. 31. Sybrant Cornelissen, a soldier in the service of the West India Company, at the request of Paulus Pietersen makes a declaration in regard to a quarrel between Maritie Tomas and Tryntie Martens, the wife of Paulus Pietersen. Witnesses, Claes Bordigh and Hendrick Bosch.

1664. Feb. 28. Wolfert Webber, Senior, husband of Anna Walles, daughter of the late Jan Walles, and Laurens Van der

Spiegel, husband of Sara Webber, daughter of said Wolfert Webber and his wife Anna Walles, both representing Hester and Aernout Webber, daughter and son of the above Wolfert Webber and his wife, co-heirs of Sara Depier, widow of the above Jan Waller, deceased at Monfort, confer powers of attorney upon Anne Webber the principals' daughter and sister-in-law, for purpose of receiving their inheritance.

1664. Feb. 28. Adriaen Hegeman of Long Island, as husband of Catharina Margits, confers powers of attorney upon Joseph Margits of Amsterdam, Holland, his father-in-law, to collect inheritance for his wife, coming to her from her late brother, Joseph Margits, who died in the East Indies. Witnesses, Hendrick Bosch, Thomas Lambersen.

1664. March 18. Jan Nagel, a soldier in the service of the West India Company, at the request of Tielman Van Vleeck, of Bergen, declares that in August, 1663, he heard Douwe Hermansen call said Van Vleeck's wife a vagabond; at the time said Van Vleeck was lying sick in bed.

1664. April 14. Jan De Wit sells to Klaes Jansen Van Langendyck his wind-mill on the Flat, outside the city, near the Fresh Water.

1664. April 8. Jillis Pietersen, of Fort Orange, has leased to Hendrick Bosch, sword cutler, his house and lot on Pearl Street, between house of Egbert Van Borsim and Wil. Kock.

1664. June . . . Jan Roelofsen confers powers of attorney upon Frederick Jeronimus, his father-in-law, residing at Amsterdam, Holland, for the purpose of receiving inheritance left to him by his father Roelof Luykassen, dec^d, and his mother Aeltie Hermanssen, also deceased, within the city of Ootmarssen, in the province of Overysse. Has also a brother Willem Roelofsen, living at Ootmarssum. Witnesses, Hendrick Bosch, Jan Gerritsen Van Buytenhuysen.

SCHEPEN REGISTER.

[FROM THE ORIGINAL DUTCH.]

1654. Dec. 18. Jannetie Jans, widow of Skipper Juryaan Andriesen, acknowledges to owe her minor children, Engeltie and Andries Juryaens, 666 Carolus guilders 30 stivers 35 pennies, their paternal inheritance.

1655. May 5. Elcke Jans De Vries of Veenwolde, about to depart for Holland, acknowledges to owe Jacob Steendam, merchant at New Amsterdam, 61 Carolus guilders, money advanced, to be repaid upon his return. Mortgages his land on Long Island, named "Meneskecksick."

1655. May 10. Tomas Lambersz has married Jannetie Jansz, widow of Juryaen Andriesen, and owes Isaack Greveraet 352 Carolus guilders. Mortgages his house and lot at New Amsterdam.

1655. May 10. Elcke Jans De Vries of Veenwolde, about to depart for Holland, owes Claes Clasen Bordingh, as attorney for Pieter Jacobs Marius, 236 Carolus guilders, money advanced in 1648 and 1649. Mortgages his lands on Long Island called "Meneskecksieck."

1655. May 20. Jan Hendrickze Stelman of New Amsterdam owes Jacobus Backer, merchant at New Amsterdam, 333 Carolus guilders, money advanced for building his house. Mortgages said house and lot, situated in the Smith Valley.

1655. July 27. Teunis Kraey, of New Amsterdam, owes Pieter Schabanck the amount of 1156 Carolus guilders, for merchandise received in 1650, 1651 and 1652.

1655. Aug. 23. Ritchard Smith, of New Amsterdam, sometimes living in Rhode Island, owes Allard Anthony 1304 guilders 11 stivers, balance of what is yet owing on two notes issued on Aug. 21, 1651, and Nov. 14, 1652, by said Smith and his son.

1655. Sept. 11. Pieter Andriesz Van Bordolhom, living on Long Island, owes Corn. Steenwyck as attorney for Jacobus Schelle, 415 guilders, for merchandise received in 1652.

1655. Oct. 20. Jacob Wolfersz Van Couwenhoven owes 896 Carolus guilders to Allard Anthony as administrator of the estate of Benjamin Van de Water, late merchant at New Amsterdam. Further 2647 guilders 19 stivers awarded to Allard Anthony by Pieter Van Brugge and Pieter Cornelisz Van der Veen, as arbitrators, on April 3, 1653. He mortgages brick house and lot at New Amsterdam, West of house of Michiel Poulusz, occupied by Lysbet Setten, and also mill and lot, East of house of Pieter Andriesz. The above debt was paid by Jacob Wolfersz Van Couwenhoven, to the attorney of Waelewyn Van der Veen, descendant or successor [nasaat] of dec^d Benjamin Van de Water, on June 1, 1658.

1655. Sept. 3. Copy. Cornelis Steenwyck, as attorney for Anthony Jansz at Amsterdam, Holland, as per powers of attorney conferred before Cornelis Hoogeboom, Notary at Amsterdam, agrees with Lubbertus Van Dincklage, concerning the payment of 675 guilders.

1655. Dec. 1. Andries Hudde, about to depart for the South River, acknowledges to owe Govert Loockermans, merchant, the amount of 310 Carolus guilders, for money advanced and other transactions. Mortgages his house and lot on the South River in New Netherland, the conveyance of which he leaves with said Loockermans.

1655. Dec. 3. Andries Hudde, about to depart for the South River in the service of the West India Company, owes Poulus Leendertz Van de Grift 416 guilders for goods received. Mortgages his land situated on Long Island near the bay called in the language of the savages, Kaeskatték, as per grant, dated July 7, 1638.

1655. Dec. 3. (Not executed.) Teunis Kraey, burgher

of New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe 528 Carolus guilders 6 stivers to Gysbert Van Imbroecke, surgeon and merchant at New Amsterdam, for merchandise received. Mortgages house and lot at New Amsterdam, on the "Graft" at present occupied by Salvador D'Andrado.

1655. Dec. 4. Andries Hudde, about to depart for the South River, as Secretary for the West India Company, owes 240 Carolus guilders to Johannes Withart, as attorney for Joost Michielsz, for merchandise received in 1651. Mortgages his land on Long Island near the Bay, as per deed, dated July 7, 1638.

[No date. Not executed.] Jacob Van Couwenhoven acknowledges to owe Claes Clasen Bordingh and Pieter Jacobsz Marius, partners, the amount of 2970 guilders 16 stivers for merchandise received.

1656. Jan. 21. Andries Hoppe, burgher of New Amsterdam, declares to owe Maria Geraerdy, on account of her son Jan Geraerdy, the quantity of 518 boards, for goods received to his satisfaction. Promises to deliver said boards on the arrival of the first yachts from Fort Orange, in April. Mortgages his house and lot on the great "Heere Wech."

1656. March 16. Andries Jochomsz and Claes Hendricksz acknowledge to owe Govert Loockermans and Isack De Foreest as guardians of children of Cornelis Volckersz dec^d 5100 Carolus guilders due from sale of house bought by Claes Hendricks of Jan Peeck, who married the widow of said Corn. Volckersz. Mortgage their houses and lots at New Amsterdam, on the East River, between Willem Pietersz's and Arent Van Eerhaets' [?] occupied at present by Andries Jochemsz. Oct. 20. 1669. The above mortgage was cancelled by order of Isaack Foreest.

1656. April 4. Michiel Jansz, burgher at New Amsterdam, declares to owe Marcus Vogelsang, merchant, about to depart for Holland, the amount of 1650 Carolus guilders, last installment for house bought by said Jansz of said Vogelsangh. Mortgages house and lot on which previous mortgage had been made.

1656. April 20. Abram Pietersz, miller, of New Amsterdam owes Captain Francoys Ffyn 400 Carolus guilders, for cattle bought by said Pietersz. Mortgages house and lot at New Amsterdam situated at Great "Heerewegh," between Gerrit Fullewever and Pieter Stoutenborgh's.

1656. June 7. Jacob Van Couwenhoven owes 10,000 Carolus guilders, share of all of his five children viz., Neeltie, Johannes, Lysbet, Aeltie and Petronella Couwenhoven, children of said Jacob Van Couwenhoven and Hester Jansz; 2000 guilders for each child and also 150 Carolus guilders in behalf of Hendrick Van de Water. Mortgages two brick houses, dwelling and brewery.

1656. July 5. Claes Van Elslant acknowledges to owe Gysbert Van Imbroeck 250 guilders in money. Mortgages his house.

1656. July 20. Lodewyck Pos declares to owe the deaconry of New Amsterdam, 50 Carolus guilders for advanced money. Mortgages his house at New Amsterdam, West of Pieter Kock's on the North River.

1656. July [?] 27. Thomas Hall declares that Pieter Wolfers and Willem Beeckman have become sureties for 2228 guilders 5 stivers in tobacco. Hall mortgages his farm, house and lot in the Smith's Valley, opposite Allerton, Senior's.

1656. Oct. 24. Sara Pietersz, widow of Jan Jansz Schepmoes, who died in January of this year at New Amsterdam. She is about to marry Willem Koeck. Pieter Corn. Van Veen and Isack Greveraet, guardians of her children, named Willem, Anna, Abram, Aeltie, Jaepie, Dirck, Orseltie and Sara Jansz Schepmoes. She sets apart for those children 800 Carolus guilders, 100 guilders for each. Mortgages house and lot at New Amsterdam, South of Fort Amsterdam, in the Parel Straat, occupied by Jacob Strycker. [The above had been translated into English for Dirck Schepmoes on May 7, 1705, by A. G. T.]

1656. Oct. 27. Thomas Hall declares to owe Corn. Steenwyck 625 guilders, for tobacco delivered to him Oct. 28, 1655. Mortgages his farm, house and lot in the Smith's Valley, North of Isack Allerton's.

1656. Oct. 17. Rut Jacobsz of Fort Orange, mortgages in behalf of Johannes Withart, his house and lot at New Amsterdam, at present occupied by Abram Leucma, Jewish resident, for the amount of 1528 guilders.

1656. Nov. 1. Jan Vinge, schepen of New Amsterdam, declares that it is known to him that in 1651 and 1652 Augustyn Heermans bought of the savages the lands of Raritaens, in behalf of the Lord Corn. Van Werckhoven. Vigne was also present when said lands were by said Augustyn Heermans conveyed to and accepted by the Lord of Werckhoven.

1656. Nov. 1. Claes Carstensz Van Sant testifies to the same facts as Mr. Vigne.

1656. Nov. 7. Allard Anthony, burgomaster of New Amsterdam, declares that, in 1652, Augustyn Heermans offered to convey to him in payment of Daniel Gabrie's claim what was coming to Heermans from Van Werckhoven for buying his lands of the Raritaens, which was refused by Anthony who said he had no authority to accept the above.

1656. Nov. 7. Abraham Clock declares it to be true that in 1651 and 1652 Augustyn Heermans bought for Cornelis Van Werckhoven the lands on the Raritaens.

1656. Nov. 20. Maria Polet, widow of Philip Geraerdy, is about to marry Notary Matewis De Vos. Has one son Johan Garaerdy. She sets apart for him 2400 Carolus guilders. Mortgages her house and lot at New Amsterdam, deceased Willem Thomasz's to the Eastward, and Joost Teunisz's to the Westward.

1656. [No date. Not executed.] Salomon La Chair declares to owe Olof Stevense Van Cortlant 728 guilders 9 stivers due for the purchase of Teunis Kray's house. La Chair mortgages his house and lot at New Amsterdam, West of the "Graft," opposite Fredrick Lubbersz, where he is living.

1656. Dec. 1. Hendrick Hendricks, tailor, at New Amsterdam, declares to owe the deaconry of New Amsterdam, 381 guilders money advanced to him in 1651 and 1652. Mortgages his house and lot at New Amsterdam, on the East side of the great "Here wegh," between Aert Willemsz's and Matys Capito's.

1657. Jan. 25. Jacob Van Couwenhoven acknowledges to owe Gillis Verbrugge merchant at New Amsterdam 5802 guilders 10 stivers, for money advanced and merchandise received in the years 1650, 1651 and 1652. Mortgages his dwelling and brewery at New Amsterdam, East of the "graft" and bridge.

1657. March 12. Poulus Heymans declares to owe Hendrick Hendricks Kip, ex-schepen of New Amsterdam, 541 Carolus guilders, for merchandise received. Mortgages his house and lot at New Amsterdam, occupied by himself and also his land. Also signed by Adriaen Bloemmaert and Hendr. Jansz Vander Vin.

1657. March 28. Madalena Dircks, widow of Hendr. Van Dordt, dec^d, about to marry Haring Hendricksen, of Bergen in Norway. She has one minor child by her deceased husband, named Maria Cornelis, now about three years old. Sets apart for her child 500 Carolus guilders. Mortgages her house and lot at New Amsterdam, where she lives, next to Evert Duyckingh's.

1657. May 8. Harmen Schuinman owes Jacob Steendam, at present living at New Haven, 350 Carolus guilders, for house and lot. Mortgages said house and lot.

1657. July 4. Jeronimus Ebbinck, merchant at New Amsterdam, declares to owe Johannes Pietersz Verbrugge, attorney for the widow of Willem Tomasz, the amount of 3520 Carolus guilders, for house bought by Ebbinck on April 26, 1657. Mortgages said house and lot.

1657. Sept. 22. Jan Corneliszen declares to owe the widow of Jan Van Rotterdam the amount of 50 guilders for money advanced.

1657. Oct. 4. Pieter Taelman declares to owe Burgert Joris 2100 Carolus guilders, for house and lot bought of him on June 5, last. Said house is situated between Michiel Janse's and the newly-laid-out street.

1657. Oct. 26. Jan Hendricksz Steelman of New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Joannes Vervelen and Reinier Rycke, as attorneys for Jacob De Lange, merchant at Bemster in Holland, 517 guilders and 10 stivers, for one-half share in house in the Smith's Valley, bought by said De Lange of the

widow of Cornelis Tomase. Mortgages said house and lot in Smith's Valley, as per grant of July 4, 1652, and also his land on Mespathkil.

1657. Oct. 25. Andrees Hoppe owes Jacob Jansz Staas the amount of 595 guilders, for various lots of merchandise. Mortgages his house and lot at New Amsterdam, on the Broad Way, North of the house of Gysbert Imbroeck, East the sheepmeadow, South Gerrit De Miller, West the aforesaid [sic] "Heere wegh."

Dec. 27, 1672, at New York. Secretary N. Bayard subscribed to a copy of a receipt subscribed to by Jacob Janz Staets, skipper of the "Moesman" dated Sept. 7, 1659, in which he acknowledged to have been fully satisfied by the widow of Andries Hoppe.

1657. Nov. 17. Cornelis Janse Plavier of New Amsterdam acknowledges to owe Christiaan Barendsz, carpenter at New Amsterdam, the amount of 1233 guilders 17 stivers, purchase money of a house and lot, at New Amsterdam, West of the broad "Heerewegh," bounded on the East and North side by the said "Heerewegh" and the city wall, to the West D^o Drysius, to the South the house and lot of Jacobus Vis and of the Company. Mortgages said house.

1657. Nov. 19. Jan Jansz De Jonge of New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Warnaer Wessels the amount of 525 guilders, for purchase of lot at New Amsterdam, West of the Great "Heerewegh," North the lot of Pieter Cornelise Van der Veen, South the lot of Allard Anthony. To be paid for in two instalments. Mortgages said lot.

1657. Dec. Not executed. Catharyna Roelofs, widow of late Lucas Rodenburgh, during his lifetime Vice-director of Curaçoa, acknowledges to owe Govert Loockermans the quantity of 41 beavers, for purchase by her of lot on Manhattan, bounded to the East by Govert Loockermans', to the South by the road leading to the East river bank, to the West by the house and lot of Burger Jorissen, to the North by the lot of said Govert Loockermans. Mortgages said lot.

1657. Dec. 3. Abraham Pietersen, miller, of New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe 500 Carolus guilders to Olof Stevense Van Cortland, for money advanced. Mortgages his house and lot at New Amsterdam. To the North Gerrit the miller's, to the South John the cooper's, to the West the "Heere Wegh," to the East the house and lot of Jacob Vis.

1657. Dec. 20. Samuel Etsall, of New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Govert Loockermans the amount of 2175 guilders, purchase money of house, lot and garden situated East of the "Heere Straat." North the house and lot of Aart Willemsz, East the lot of Coenraet Ten Eyck, South the house and lot of Gysbert Van Imbroec, West the Heere Straat.

1658. Feb. 19. Hendrick Jansz Van der Vin acknowl-

edges to owe 933 guilders 6 stivers 11 pennies to Burgomasters of New Amsterdam, balance of purchase money of house and lot on "the Waal," East of the "Heere graft," between said "graft" and the house and lot of Sibout Clase. Mortgages said house and lot.

1658. Jan. 28. Tomas Hall of New Amsterdam owes Govert Loockermans and the treasurer 2600 guilders, arising from various commercial transactions. Mortgages his brewery and house in the Smiths Valley, next to the house and lot of Abraham Planck.

1658. Feb. 7. Warnær Wessels, of New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Abraham Clocq 95 beavers, purchase money of house and lot in the "Winckel" Street; to the East the said street, to the South the house and lot of Wessels, to the West the Market field, to the North the house and lot of Hendrick the baker. Mortgages said house and lot.

1658. Apr. 27. Hendrick Van Bommel, of New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Abraham Pietersz 100 guilders for money advanced.

1658. Apr. 12. Dirckje Hermens, wife of Jan Mertens of Fort Orange, owes Asser Levy of New Amsterdam, 177 guilders in beavers.

1658. Apr. 26. Jacob Eldersz, journeyman brewer, about to depart for the South River, acknowledges to owe Jacob Vis 400 Carolus guilders, arising from payment said Vis made for him as surety. Mortgages his property on the South River in the jurisdiction of Amstel.

1658. May 30. Hendrick Hendricks, tailor, acknowledges to owe Christiaan Barendsz 500 guilders, balance of purchase money for house and lot at New Amsterdam, near the Land gate. The "Heere wegh" to the West. Mortgages said house.

1658. June 1. Jacob Wolfersz Van Couwenhoven, of New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Oloff Stevensen Cortlandt and Nicolaes Meyer each half of 865 guilders 16 stivers 8 pennies, for money advanced. Mortgages his mill, North of the High street, East the house and lot of Nicolaas De Meyer, West the house and lot occupied by Andries the baker, South the High street, North the "Slyckstraat."

1658. June 7. Storm Albersen of Fort Orange owes Alard Anthony 243 good boards, arising from sale of 486 pounds of tobacco. Mortgages his warehouse and lot at the Market ferry, North of the house, occupied by Jan Jansz De Jonge.

1658. June 17. Hendrick Van Bommel of New Amsterdam acknowledges to owe Isaack De Foreest, 400 guilders, for money advanced for house and lot, deeded to Hendrick Van Bommel on June 3, 1658, at Beverwyck, by Evert Jansz Wendel. Mortgages said house and lot, South of the Beaver "Gracht," to the East the "Waal," to the South the Market field "steegh," to the West a small street, to the North the aforesaid "gracht."

1658. July 31. Copy. Appeared before D. Van Schel-lyne, notary at Breuckelen, Isaack Allerton, Senior, merchant, acknowledging to owe Cornelis Schutt balance of purchase money for Virginia tobacco, amounting to 1757 guilders. Allerton mortgages two mares with their foals, and four cows, and further his house and farm on the South River near fort Nieuwer Amstel, occupied by Jan Jansz Van Cranenburgh.

1658. Aug. 21. Trientie Barens, wife of Poulus Heimans, acknowledges in the absence of her husband who is sickly, to owe Jacobus Calf and Pieter Buys, attorneys of Cornelis Schutt, the amount of 377 guilders 13 stivers, originating from merchandise received by her husband from Joannes Van der Beeck, dec^d, whose claims said Schutt has taken up by virtue of powers of attorney. Mortgages her house and lot in front of Fort Amsterdam near the water edge, occupied by herself.

1658. Sept. 3. Poulus Heimansz, acknowledges the above note and mortgage passed by his wife.

1658. Aug. 24. Tomas Hal acknowledges to owe Cornelis Steenwyck 2400 guilders, for merchandise received by Hal. Mortgages his brewery, house, lot and garden in the Smiths Valley, to the North the street of the East river, to the West the house and lot of Abraham Verplanck, to the North [sic] the land of Govert Loockermans, to the East the Cripple-bush, to the South the street of the East river.

1658. Sept. 4. Tryntje Jansz, wife of Rut Jacobsz, living at Fort Orange acknowledges to owe Cornelis Steenwyck the amount of 5482 gilders 2 stivers, as per obligation dated Nov. 24, 1657. Mortgages her house and lot at New Amsterdam, to the North the High Street, to the West the house and lot of Willem Herck. Further her house and lot at Fort Orange.

1658. Sept. 4. Francoys De Bruyn, merchant at New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Cornelis Steenwyck a mare and foal, in payment of the purchase of house and lot situated near the water. To the West house and lot of Dr. Hans Kierstede, to the North the Bridge Street, to the East the house and lot of said Steenwyck, to the South the aforesaid water. Mortgages the above house and lot.

1658. Sept. 4. Frerick Aarsen, of New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Cornelis Steenwyck 135 guilders for merchandise and money advanced. Mortgages his house and lot on the Market field, to the South the house and lot of Gerrit Hendricks, to the West the aforesaid Market field, to the North the Market field "Steegh," to the East the lot of Teunis Tomasz, mason.

1658. Sept. 13. Harme Douwes [Dousten, Daussen] of New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Cornelis Steenwyck 387 guilders 15 stivers, as per note dated April 19, 1658. Mortgages his house and lot south of the Perel Street, occupied by himself.

1658. Sept. 14. Engeltie Mans, wife of Burger Jorisz, acknowledges in absence of her husband who is sick, to owe

Cornelis Steenwyck 364 guilders 13 stivers, balance of note passed on April 2, 1657, by said Burger Jorisz. Mortgages house and lot North of the High Street, to the East the house and lot of Joannes Pietersz Verbrugge, to the South the said street, to the West the Smeë Street, to the North the house and lot of the mother of Mr. Wilhelmus Beeckman's wife.

1658. Sept. 19. Isaack Allerton, Senior, acknowledges to owe Joannes Pietersz Verbrugge 1392 guilders 12 stivers, for note dated Nov. 14, 1656. Mortgages his Ketch named "Willem en Jan."

1658. Sept. 18. Cornelis Comegys, living on Pieter Van de Linde's island acknowledges to owe Jan Aarse Van Nieuw-hoff, *alias* Jan Coopal, 121 guilders.

1658. Sept. 22. Jan Aarse notified Secretary Joannis Nevius that the above mortgage had been satisfied.

1658. Sept. 19. Tomas Hall acknowledges to owe Cornelis Steenwyck 1830 guilders, for various merchandise. Mortgages his brewery, dwelling and mill, lot and garden in the Smith's Valley, North of the bank of the East River (*benoorde de strandt van de Oost revier*), to the West the house and lot of Abraham Verplanck, to the North the land of Govert Loockermans, to the East the Cripplebush, to the South the aforesaid river bank.

1658. Sept. 21. Cornelis Comegys, living on the land of Pieter Van de Linde, acknowledges to owe Wilhelmus Beeckman, orphanmaster, the amount of 650 guilders, for tobacco furnished him. Mortgages his house and land, situated back of the Lord General's farm, next to Clein Claasie's, where the aforesaid Pieter Van de Linde has lived, and also his cattle.

1658. Oct. 16. Richard Smith, Jr. and Richard Smith, Senior, declare that Govert Loockermans demands of them 208 guilders 10 stivers, for a note, dated Aug. 28, 1652. Declare that they paid said amount to Isaacq Allerton, Senior, as attorney for Jan Lauwerens. Promise to show receipt of same within seven months. Mortgage their house and lot at New Amsterdam on the "Waal," East of a certain street, situated between his [sic] house and lot and the newly-begun structure of Salomon La Chair.

1658. Oct. 23. Wilhelmus Beckman, of New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe William Pain, merchant at Boston, 1600 guilders in beavers, for merchandise received by Beckman. Will satisfy Pain as soon as he shall have sold his house in the Smiths Valley. Mortgages said house.

1658. Nov. 6. Teunis Tomasse Van Naarden, burgher of New Amsterdam, owes Pieter Rudolfus 100 guilders seewan, for money advanced. Mortgages his house and lot situated on the Market field.

1658. Nov. 25. Anthony Moore, burgher of New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Jan Vigne, son of dec^d Adriane Cuvilie, Abraham Verplanck, who married Maria Vigne and

Augustyn Heermans, attorney for Dirck Volcker, who married Kristyn Vigne, and also Raghel Vigne, wife of Cornelis Van Tienhoven, joint heirs of the said Adriana Cuvilie, their deceased mother, the amount of 1031 guilders 5 stivers, for purchase of certain brewery and lot, situated on the Maagde Paatje (Maiden lane); to the East, South, and West, the lot of said heirs. Mortgages said brewery and lot.

March 3. 1659. Jan Jansz De Jonge agrees to pay the above mortgage.

Dec. 18. 1658. Salomon La Chaire acknowledges to owe Pieter Tonneman and Jacobus Vis 642 guilders 2 stivers 2 pennies, as per note signed by him on Apr. 19, 1658. Mortgages his house and lot on the Waal.

1658. Dec. 16. Aris Otte, burgher of New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Mighiel Paulus of New Amsterdam 900 guilders, for balance of purchase money for house and lot, North of the High Street, to the East the house and lot of Wessel Eversz, to the South the aforesaid High Street, to the West the house and lot of Michiel Paulusz, to the North the "Slyck Steegh," conveyed by said Michiel Paulusz on Dec. 16, 1658. Mortgages above house and lot.

1658. Dec. 20. Tielman Van Vleeck, Notary public at New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Mighiel Paulusz 1250 guilders, balance of purchase money for house and lot North of the High Street, to the East the house and lot of Aris Otte, to the South the aforesaid High Street, to the West the house and lot of Nicolaes De Meyer, to the North the "Slyck Steegh." Mortgages said house and lot.

1659. Jan. 31. Jacob Wolfers Van Kouwenhoven acknowledges to owe Pieter Rudolfus 743 guilders 18 stivers, in beavers. Mortgages his house and lot North of the High Street, to the West the "gracht," to the North the "Slyck Steegh," to the East Claas De Noorman, to the South the aforesaid High Street, as also his brew kettle and brewing utensils.

1659. Feb. 10. Teunis Tomasen Van Naarden acknowledges to owe Olof Stevens Van Cortlandt the amount of 300 guilders, for money advanced him. Mortgages his new house and lot East of the Market field, to the North the lot of Jan Jansz De Jonge, to the East Tomasen's house and lot, to the South the house and lot of Frerick Flipse, to the West the said Market field. Joannes Verbrugge and Jieronimus Ebbingh subscribed as witnesses.

[No date. Not executed.] Hendrick Pietersz Van Hasselt, burgher of New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Oloff Stevens Cortlandt 100 guilders, for money advanced. Mortgages his house and lot to the South of the "Heere Wegh."

[No date. Not executed.] Nicolaes Backer, burgher at New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Oloff Stevens Cortlandt 400 guilders, for beer furnished and money advanced him.

1659. Feb. 19. Jacques Pryn, burgher and resident of New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Sybout Claese 300 guilders, balance of purchase money on lot outside the Land gate, to the East of the "Heere Wegh," to the North the lot of Hendr. Pietersz Van Hasselt, to the East the land of Jan Dame, dec^d, to the South the house and lot of Sibout Clase, to the West the "Heere Wegh." Mortgages said lot.

1659. Apr. 24. Michgil Tadeus (Tades), acknowledges to owe Walewyn Van der Veen, attorney of Isaacq De Sterre, merchant at Amsterdam in Europe, 1615 guilders 2 stivers, for merchandise received. Mortgages his house and lot North of the Perel Street, to the West the house and lot of Jurrian Blanck, to the North the fort, to the East the house and lot of Cornelis Schut, to the South the aforesaid street.

Aug. 19. 1670. Isaack Grevenraat, attorney of Isaack De Sterre, acknowledges to have been paid in satisfaction of above mortgage.

1659. Apr. 30. Cornelis Janse Plavier acknowledges to owe Asser Levy 1625 guilders for money advanced. Mortgages his house and lot situated West of the "Heere" Street, to the East and North the said "Heere" Street and the City Wall, to the West D^o Drysius, to the South the house and lot of Jacob Vis and the company's garden.

1659. May 15. Hendrick Jansz Van Uytreght acknowledges to owe Oloff Stevensz Cortland 200 guilders, for beer and money advanced. Mortgages his house and lot West of the Heere Street, to the South Lucas Andriesen's, to the West the bank, to the North Lysbeth Pietersz, to the East the "Heere" Street.

1659. June 14. Nicolaas Boot of New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Pieter Jacobzen Buys 1055 guilders 10 stivers. Mortgages his house and lot at New Amsterdam, in the Marketfield "Steegh," to the East the house and lot of Jan Eversz Bout, to the South the lot of Teunis Tomasz Van Naarden, to the West the lot of Gerrit Hendricksz, to the North the said "Steegh."

1659. July 10. Joghim Beeckman, shoemaker, and burgher at New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Joannes Van Brugh 631 guilders 9 stivers and 2 pennies, for delivery of leather. Mortgages his house and lot East of the "Heere Graft," to the North the Prince Street, to the East the house and lot of Jacobus Backer, West the said "Gracht."

1659. July 15. Frans Allard, burgher of New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Willem Tomasse Koeck 250 guilders, for balance of purchase money for house and lot, South of the house and lot of said Will. Tomasz Coeck in the Perel Street, to the South the lot of the Lord General, to the West the lot of Jacques Cosseau, the North the house and lot of said Will. Tomasz Coeck, to the East the house and lot of Gillis Pietersz. Mortgages said house and lot.

1659. Aug. 30. Maria Polett acknowledges to owe Dirck Jansz Croon 470 guilders, for delivered cloth. Mortgages her house and lot North of the Brewer Street, to the West house and lot of Jacob Hendrick Varrevanger, North the lot of Teunis Tomasse, East the house and lot of Jeronimus Ebbingh, South the said street.

1659. Sept. 1. Abraham De la Noy, burgher and inhabitant of New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Pieter Hertjens, about to depart for Holland, 330 whole beavers, purchase money for house and lot North of the Brewer Street, to the West house and lot of Oloff Stevensz Van Cortland, to the North the lot of said Cortland, to the East the house and lot of Frerick Lubbersz, to the South the said street.

1659. Sept. 15. Salomon La Chair acknowledges to owe Isaack Bedloo ten beavers, for delivered Spanish wine. Mortgages his house and lot North of the "Waal," to the East certain small street, to the South said "Waal," to the West the house and lot of Carel Van Brugge, to the North the High Street.

1659. Sept. 15. Jan Hendricksz Stelman acknowledges to owe Walewyn Van der Veen, as attorney for Adriaen Blommaert, 65 guilders Holland money, for passage money in the ship "Hoop," in 1657. Mortgages his house and lot North of the bank of the East River, to the East Abram Verplanck's, to the South said road, to the West Dirck the Noorman's, to the North Tienhoven's farm.

1659. Sept. 27. Warnær Wessels acknowledges to owe Joannes Van der Meulen 181 guilders 2 stivers, for merchandise. Mortgages his house and lot West of the "Winckel" Street, to the South the house and lot at present occupied by Pieter Rudolfus, to the West the market field, to the North the house and lot sold by Wessels to Frerick Gysbersz, to the East said street.

1660. Feb. 14. Warnær Wessels acknowledges to owe Oloff Stevensz Cortlant 700 guilders, for money advanced. Mortgages above house and lot.

1660. Feb. 14. Warnær Wessels acknowledges to owe Bartholdus Maan 500 guilders, for wine bought by him at auction. Mortgages the above house.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, INDENTURES OF APPRENTICES, INVENTORIES, ETC.

[FROM THE TRANSLATION BY DR. E. B. O'CALLAGHAN.]

1651. Aug. 22. Andries Hudde, at Fort Casamir, acknowledges to owe Joost Michielsen the quantity of 28 beavers, for goods received.

[Date torn.] Ritchert Brudnell sells to Abram Pietersen tract of land on Long Island at Mespachtes Kill, as per deed,

dated July 28, 1643. Witnesses, Willem Vesthens, Robart Parker. [The date probably was March 19, 1653.]

1653. March 24. Sybout Clasen, burgher of New Amsterdam, confers powers of attorney upon Isaac Hendricksen Kip, about to depart for Fort Orange, to collect of Aryaen Jansen of Ilpendam, schoolmaster there, the amount of one hundred guilders in beavers, for money advanced. Also of Harmen Bastiaensen and Dirck Jansen, carpenters, the amount of 311 guilders in beavers, on account of money received for Sybout Clasen by Harman Bastiaensen of Joost Teunisen at the Manhatans, in payment of his house. Witnesses, Jan Reyersen and Andries Jochemsen.

1653. March 28. Jacob Van C [rest of name torn] becomes surity with [name torn], for Abram Pietersen, miller, for payment of land bought by said Pietersen of Ritchert Bridnel.

1653. March 28. Abram Pietersen, miller, and Ritcherd Bridnell appear before Secretary Jacob Kip, and annul the contract for the purchase and sale of certain tract of land made by them March 19, 1653. Witnesses, Jacob Van Couwenhoven and Claes Van Elslant.

1653. Aug. 29. Cornelis Van Tienhoven and Olof Stevensz, as guardians of the children of the late Jan Van Rotterdam and Aeltie Cornelis, apprentice to Isaac Kip for the period of four years, the girl Marretie Jansz, fourteen years old. Catelyntie Hendricx was the wife of Isaac Kip. Witnesses, Gysbert Opdyck and Isaack De Foreest.

[Date torn.] ——— Van Hattem, burgomaster, and Jan Hutsesen, shipcarpenter, enter into a contract. The document was signed by Lambert Huybersen, Jan Hutsesen and Roelof Jansen [not Loenten as the translation has it. This contract is so badly mutilated that it is quite illegible].

1653. June 16. Inventory taken by Claes Van Elslant, court messenger, and Pieter Caspersen, in the presence of Jacob Kip, Secretary, of property probably belonging to [name torn] Bacxter, who is a fugitive. [This document is also badly mutilated.]

1653. [Date torn. Not executed.] Hendrick Willemsz and [name torn] Fredrickse, both burghers and inhabitants of New Amsterdam, become security for Coenraet Ten Eyck, for the payment of a string of white braided seewan worth 51 guilders 18 stivers on account of a hogshead of tobacco in litigation [with?] Pieter Corn. Van Veen, attorney for Allart Antony.

[Year torn.] Sept. 15. Jan Martyn, burgher and inhabitant of New Amsterdam, and Jan Duran, of Dieppe in France, about 18 years old, appear and declare to have agreed as follows: Jan Martyn hires Jan Duran to work for him during one year on the farm and in other employment, for which Jan Duran is to receive board, lodging, washing and 120 Carolus guilders. Witnesses, Willem Vestius and Henderick Hendericksen.

1654. — 13. Adriaen Van der Donck becomes security

for his mother, Agata Van der Donck, for house rent due by her to Claes Hendricksen, master carpenter. Witnesses, J. M. De Lamontagne, Junior, and Isaac Kip.

1654. March 17. [Name torn] of Noorfock in England, Robbert Hob of Glostershire, about 30 years old, and Mary Cocksael, living at Vlissingen in New Netherland, make a declaration at the request of Isaack Allerton, regarding the lease of a boat by Herry Breeser. Witnesses, Isack Kip and J. Lamontagne, Jr.

1654. March 24. Marten Ottersen of Amsterdam, merchant at New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Poulus Heymans, resident of New Amsterdam, 139 guilders 18 stivers for board. Before starting for Virginia confers power of attorney upon said Poulus Heymans to collect 40 guilders of Jan Jansen of Gottenburgh. Also to demand of Jacob Clomp such power as Tomas Mabbes, Ottersen's late partner, has conferred upon him. Also to demand of Gysbert Van den Bergh, living in the colony of Rensselaerswyck, 45 guilders in grain or beavers. Also to receive of Jan Van Breemen, living in the Katskil, 7 schepels of wheat. Also to receive of Rendel Huwit, living at Gravesend, 37 guilders and some stivers. Witnesses, J. Lamontagne, Junior, Oloff Stevensz.

1654. March 26. Declaration by François Paschod of Switzerland, about 40 years old, and Willem Jansen of Antwerp, 25 years old, at request of Anna Pietersz, wife of Barent Jansz Bal, concerning beavers sent in exchange for butter by her son Pieter Aryaense. Witnesses, Oloff Stevensz, Harmen Rutgersen.

1654. March 27. Isaack De Foreest transfers to Hendrick Gerritsen, tailor, his claims against Rut Aertsen, tailor at Fort Orange, in the village of Beverwyck, as per note dated Sept. 6, 1651. Witnesses, Gysbert Van Imbroeck and Hendrick Kip.

1654. March 31. Hendrick Gerritsen Van Emden acknowledges to have been fully satisfied by Isaack Foreest regarding the exchange of a certain house. Also regarding claim against Rut Aertsen, purchased by him of Foreest. Witnesses, Hendrick Kip and Gysbert Van Imbroeck.

1654. April 2. Antony Jansz Van Vaes, living on Long Island, confers powers of attorney upon Dirck Van Schelluyne, notary public. Witnesses, Oloff Stevensz, Albert Jansen.

1654. April 13. Jacob Janse Flodder, living in the colony of Rensselaerswyck, confers powers of attorney upon Dirck Van Schelluyne, notary public. Said attorney is to attend to principal's affairs with Abram Staes, Sander Leenderts, Willem Teller and skipper Laurens Cornelisz Van Wel in regard to the fitting out of vessels, as per contract dated Oct. 18, 1653. Witnesses, Abraham Verplanck and Abraham De la Noy.

1654. April 14. Jan Louresen Appel as attorney for Jan Van Hardenbergh, dec^d, late merchant at Amsterdam, Holland, mortgages house and lot at New Amsterdam, East of the house of Pieter Hartins, South of Albert Trompetter's. Said

mortgage has been executed for heirs of dec^d, to satisfy judgment, dated Jan. 20, 1654, for 1706 guilders 19 stivers, in favor of Matheus De Vos. Witnesses, P. L. Van die Grift and Oloff Stevenszen.

1654. April 24. Leyntie Martens, widow of Jochom Pr. Kuyter, late elder and schepen of New Amsterdam, confers powers of attorney upon Govert Loockermans, merchant, and Dirck Van Schelluyne, notary public, especially for purpose of representing her in settling affairs regarding lands named Segel-dael, with Hon. Petrus Stuyvesant, Hon. Luycas Roodenborch, and Mr. Cornelis D' Potter, as per contract dated Sept. 23, 1651. Witnesses, Arent Van Hattem, burgomaster, and Poulus Leendersz Van die Grift, schepen.

1654. April 30. Fransoys Paschot, born at Lausanne, in Switzerland, widower of Annatie Jans, dec^d, makes will. Appoints Oloff Stevensz and Abraham Clock guardians of his wife's daughter by a former marriage, Anna Maria Jansz, born in Brazil, on the island of Itamarca, now about 14 years old. Said girl is at present living at the house of Paulus Van der Beeck. Said girl is to be his heir. Witnesses, Pieter Kock and Johannes Monsieur De la Montagne, Junior.

1654. Feb. 11. [From a loose piece of paper.] Secretary Jacob Kip and Fiscal Van Tienhoven took from the house of Jan the smith certain articles in behalf of the Company and of the city of New Amsterdam. Witnesses, Pieter Van Naerden, Johannes Provoost and Jan the mason.

1654. April 30. Philip Geraerdy, of Paris, 54 years old, burgher and resident of New Amsterdam, and wife, Maria Geraerdy of Noo— [torn], 54 years old, make a declaration at the request of Willem Harck, living at Mespathkil. Declare that in the spring of 1653 Joseph Fowler, also living at the aforesaid Mespathkil, came to their house and said that "Willem Harck was a rogue, yea the greatest rogue in the country," without stating reasons for his calumny.

1654. May 6. Albert Andriesen, of the colony of Rensselaerswyck, confers powers of attorney upon Dirck Van Schelluyne. Witnesses, Hendrick Hendricksen Kip and Govert Loockermans.

1654. May 16. Jacob Stoffelsen of Zierecksee confers powers of attorney upon Dirck Van Schelluyne in the suit between him and Gysbrecht Van Imbroeck, regarding principal's surety for Lourens Cornelis Van Wel. Witnesses, Hendrick Hendricksen Kip and Oloff Stevensz.

1654. May 20. Isaack De Forest, free trader and burgher of New Amsterdam, of the first part, and Vincent Pikes and Johannes Monseer De la Montagne, Junior, both free merchants, of the second part, enter into an agreement. 1st, Isaack De Forest has sold them 1684 pounds of New Netherland tobacco, at six stivers per pound. 2d, They bought of Isaack De Forest four hogsheads of twisted (gesponnen) tobacco, weighing together 490 pounds, nett, at seven stivers per pound,

shipped by Foreest on board the "Coninck Salomon." 3d, Said Vincent Pikes acknowledges to owe Isaack De Foreest one hundred Carolus guilders. 4th, Said J. M. De la Montagne, Junior, acknowledges to owe Isaack De Foreest seventy-three guilders six stivers. 5th, The parties of the second part acknowledge the receipt from De Foreest of a certain bill of exchange drawn by David Provoost, payable in Holland by Gilles Verbrugge, amounting to 150 Carolus guilders. Total amount of their indebtedness to Isaack De Foreest one thousand Carolus guilders. Witnesses, Jacob Hendr. Varrevanger and Gysbert Van Imbroeck.

1654. June 9. Harman Schmiman [Smeman in the body of the document] and Pieter Stoutenburch, administrators of the estate of Dirck Hulsman, dec^d, as per will executed October 7, 1652, before notary Davidt Provoost. As such they confer powers of attorney upon Goosen Gerritsen, living at Beverwyck at Fort Orange, specially to collect from the estate of the dec^d Rut Ariens what was owing to Dirck Hulsman, as per contract dated May 16, 1652. The wife of said Rut Ariens was Susanna Dircks, daughter of the above Dirck Hulsman. Witnesses, Isaack De Foreest and J. Lamontagne, Junior.

1654. June 9. Daniel Litschoo, attorney for Poulus Schrick, free trader, returning to the fatherland. Said attorney, as such, confers powers of attorney upon Dirck Van Schelluyne to demand and collect debts owing to said Poulus Schrick.

Copy, dated July 19, 1653. Note, in English, by John Gallop by which he acknowledges to owe Henery Cloysen the amount of £4.0.9 for wages. Appended was an order upon Mr. Shore to pay said Henery Cloysen the amount of nine shillings in silver, dated Harford, July 19, 1653.

1654. June 18. Hendrick Clase Pattaddes, about to depart for Curacoa, confers powers of attorney upon Jacob Coppen, to demand and collect of Johan Gallap the amount of £4.6.9 d 9, and of Mr. Shore 8 sh. Also empowers Director General Stuyvesant to collect money coming to him from Willem Strengwes [or Streng Swits]. Witnesses, Gysbert Van Imbroeck and Dirck Dircks.

1654. June 22. Schepen Poulus Leendertsz Van de Grift makes a declaration at request of Isaack Allerton, merchant at New Amsterdam, concerning merchandise held for said Isaac Allerton, Senior, in the warehouse of the Crown of Sweden on the South River. Witnesses, Arent Van Hattem and Martin Kregier.

1654. June 29. Oloff Stevens Van Cortland, attorney for Spluyter Aertsen Van Rossum, burgher at Utrecht in Holland, brother of Huych Aertsen who died here in New Netherland in 1647. Said attorney declares to have received from Albert Cornelis Wantenaer, who married said Huych Aertsen's widow, the amount of 275 Carolus guilders, for said Spluyter Aertsen as sole heir on his brother's side. Witnesses, Johannis De Peyster and J. Lamontagne, Jr.

1654. July 13. [Not executed.] Vincent Pickes is sick in bed at the house of Isaack De Foreest. On account thereof, Pickes is not able to go to Holland by the "Coninck Salomon," and therefore transfers his share of the transaction of May 20th, last, to his partner, Johannes Monjeer De la Montagne.

1654. July 16. Jan Jansen Van Gottenborgh, mate of the ship "Coninck Salomon," about to return to Holland, confers powers of attorney upon Dirck Van Schelluyne, to collect for him certain moneys owing to him by parties in this country. Witnesses, Isaack Kip and J. Monjeer De la Montagne, Junior.

1654. July 25. Secretary Kip was sent for by Fransoys Poschodt (Pachod), who was sick in bed at the house of Paulus Van der Beeck on Long Island. Said Pachod adds codicil to his will dated April 30, 1654. He leaves a legacy to said Mr. Paulus Van der Beeck. Witnesses, Willem Bredenbent and Jan Pieters Van Hoesen.

1654. Aug. 8. Francoys Poschot died Aug. 11. Inventory of his estate at the house of Mr. Paulus Van der Beeck, by Secretary Jacob Kip, in the presence of Abram Clock (as one of the guardians of the minor Anna Maria Jansz), Willem Bredenbent and Barent Jansz Bal.

1654. Aug. 11. Inventory of what has been delivered to Mr. Paulus Van Beeck by virtue of his legacy, in presence of Abram Clock, Willem Bredenbent and Barent Jansen Bal.

1654. July 27. Dirck Jansen Mes, about to depart for the fatherland by the "Coninck Salomon," as attorney for [name obliterated] Hillebrans, widow of Hans Loodewyck, dec^d, confers powers of attorney upon Dirck Van Schelluyne to attend to his matters as attorney for said widow. Is to report on arrival of Dirck Clase Bodt. Witnesses, Anthony Loodewycksz and Lambert Huybertsen Mol.

1654. Aug. 13. Evert Duyckinck, residing at New Amsterdam, of the first part, and Lourens Jansz Amack and Hendrick Jansz Van Naerden [signed himself Heyndrick Jansz Ramaker] of the second part, enter into an agreement. Party of the first part rents to parties of the second part land situated in the village of Midtwoudt, with dwelling, fence, trees, etc., for period of four consecutive years, commencing with the Amsterdam fair (Kermis). Witnesses, Cornelis Cornelisz and Claes Allerts.

1654. Aug. 13. Inventory of the property of Rogier Goeff, late sailor of the bark "d'Zwaele," Captain Richard Barnhorst, coming from Virginia. Said Rogier Goeff died at New Amsterdam, August 8 (new style), 1654.

1654. August 21. Pieter Jacobsz of Flushing, captain lieutenant of the prize bark "De Jonge Raven," and Jan De Graff [signed himself Jan De Graue], mate of said bark, in their above capacity manumit and set free Bastian D'Angola, a negro about 28 or 30 years old, captured by them in the West Indies at Point De Kockes. Witnesses, Adriaen Dirckse Coe and Sibout Clase.

1654. Sept. 21. Roelof Jansen Vonck, about to depart for the fatherland, confers powers of attorney upon Dirck Van Schelluyne, notary public at New Amsterdam, for purpose of receiving from Matys Capito, resident of New Amsterdam, 19 whole merchantable beavers, as per note dated Sept. 20, 1654. Witnesses, Oloff Stevens and Johannes De Peyster.

1654. Oct. 7. Cornelis Jansz Coele of the first part, and Jan Jacobsz Carpenel of the second part, enter into an agreement. Cornelis Jansz Coele exchanges his yacht, formerly commanded by Capt. Sabady, for a tract of land of Jan Jacobsz Carpenel. Said land is situated on Long Island opposite the "Hellegat," between the land of Adriaen Dircksen Coen and that of Harck Syboutsen, on the river, with the house and everything else. Cornelis Jansz Coele, besides surrendering his yacht, is to pay 125 guilders cash. Witnesses, Teunis Kraey and Hendrick Egbersz.

1654. Oct. 9. Henderick Hendericksen of Middelburgh, at present drummer at New Amsterdam, on October 8, had sold his house situated at New Amsterdam to Pieter Luyckesen of Goes. Said Pieter Luyckesen paid for the same on this date. Witnesses, Anthony Loodewycks Baecke and Tomas Lambersen.

1654. Oct. 14. Govert Loockermans, free trader at New Amsterdam, attorney for Jacob Vis, confers, as such, powers of attorney upon Dirck Van Schelluyne to demand and collect of Joh. Withart certain moneys and claims coming to said Vis. Witnesses, Isack Kip and Henderyck Jellesen.

1654. Oct. 21. Jan Martyn, attorney for the common sailors on board of the bark "St. Cathria," arrived from the West Indies, promises not to molest the Jews who shall remain here, concerning the balance of the passage money, amounting to 495 guilders, but to await the reply from the fatherland. Witnesses, Pieter Jacobsz, Captain lieutenant, and Isack Kip.

1654. Oct. 22. Jacobus Van Curler, at the request of Anthony Fernando, declares that as proprietor of the land named Corlaer's Hoeck, he verbally promised Anthony Fernando, that the latter was to possess the land then occupied by him under condition of annually paying 8 schepels of maize, and if no complaints against him should be made by the neighbors. The above promise was made the year before Willem Beeckman bought said Corlaer's Hoeck. Witnesses, Jacob Van Kouwenhoven and Andries De Haes.

1654. Oct. 23. Jan Peeck and Claes Hendryckse, carpenter, agree about the sale of a house. Said house, at present occupied by Jan Peeck, situated on the "Groote Heere Wegh," is granted by Jan Peeck to Claes Hendryckse with the exception of the lot on the North side of which is located the lot of Evert Pels, and on the South side the lot of Jan Gerritsen, mason, in exchange for two houses at Fort Orange, belonging to Claes Hendryckse. Claes Hendryckse is also to pay 2000 Carolus guilders, 600 of which he will pay to Isaack De Foorest as guardian of the children of Jan Peeck's wife by a

former marriage. Witnesses, Isaack De Foreest and Andries Jochemsz.

1654. Oct. 23. Susanne De Scheeve, widow of Philip De Truwe, late court messenger at New Amsterdam, confers powers of attorney upon her son-in-law Isaack De [name obliterated], burgher and free trader at New Amsterdam. Witnesses, Adriaen Van Tienhoven and Isack Kip.

1654. Oct. 30. Jan Snediger of Midtwout, Long Island, confers powers of attorney upon Isaack De Foreest, specially for the purpose of selling as soon as possible his farm, situated in the aforesaid village of Midwout. Said farm is located between the land of Jan Eversz Bout and that of Cornelis Jansz Bongaert, on the West side, containing 27 morgens, 5 of which have been cleared. Witnesses, Hendrick Kip and Isack Kip.

1654. Nov. 7. James Mills, merchant on the bark "Waterfoort," owes the amount of 1200 Carolus guilders to Captain Symon Velle, purchase money for the frigate "St. Cahrel," lying here in the roadstead. Witnesses, Willem Miller and Claes Van Elslant.

1654. Nov. 7. The running and standing rigging of the frigate "St. Sarel," Captain Symon Felle, at present lying in the roadstead at New Amsterdam, and bought by James Mills, was inventoried in the presence of Secretary Jacob Kip.

1654. Oct. 29. Lourens Jansz Van Hoesen, living at Gravesend, on Long Island, acknowledges to have received, on Aug. 29, of Cornelis Teunesen Bos, living at Fort Orange in the village of Beverwyck, the amount of 200 Carolus guilders, which he promises to repay to said Cornelis Teunesen, or order, in June, 1655, with 15 per cent. interest. Andries Harparsen, also of Beverwyck, became security. Witnesses, Daniel Litscho and Isack Kip.

1654. Nov. 2. Philip Geraerdy of Paris, who is sick in bed, makes a will. His wife, Marretie Poets, sole heir. Have one son, Jan Geraerdy. Witnesses, Isack De Foreest and Isack Kip.

1654. Dec. 4. John Crabtree, born at Jorckshier, living at Boston in New England, declares by these presents to have £30 sterling English, to be repaid in Virginia tobacco in March next. Said money belongs to Ames Ritsitson, merchant at Boston, as attorney of Capt. Cempo Sabady, late partner of Jan Peeck, living here. Said John Crabtree has been arrested for said amount by the court messenger of this City, by order of Jan Peeck. Will repay said £30 at said time to Jan Peeck. Witnesses, Nicasius De Sille, Claes Van Elslant.

1654. Dec. 8. Symon Feller, captain of the frigate "St. Charles," acknowledges to have received payment of James Mills, purchaser of the above ship, sold to him on Nov. 7, 1654. Witnesses, Cornelis Steenwyck, Jacus Hugues.

1654. Dec. 19. Teunis Kraey, resident of New Amster-

dam, has leased to Jan Gerritsen Vries and Geurt Teunisen Kraey, a tract of land at the "Hellegat" on Long Island, between the land of Philip Geraerdy, dec^d, and Cornelis Jansz, for the period of three consecutive years, commencing Dec. 21 next. Shall clear 4 morgens of said land at their own expense, and deliver annually to lessor 100 pieces of merchantable firewood. Witnesses, Stoffel Michielsens and Barent Osterman.

1655. April 19. Inventory of the property left by Cris-tiaan Jacobsen Backer, of Sont, who arrived here last year by the ship "d' Peereboom" and who died on this April 19th, 1655, at about 8 o'clock in the morning within this city of Amsterdam in New Netherland. Said inventory was taken in the presence of a committee appointed by the Schepens of said city, which consisted of Messrs. Johannes Nevius, Johannes De Peyster, Marcus Hendricksz Voogelesangh, Nicolaes Van Holstein, Frederick Warmaer, Cornelis Martessen, factor, and Symon Jansz. The property was at the house of Reinert [?] Willemsz.

1655. April 21. Elmer Huysen Cley becomes surety for Claes Jansz Seyst, who has been arrested by Warmaer Wessels for a debt of 214 guilders 10 stivers. Witnesses, Gysbert Van Imbroch and Isack Kip.

1655. April 22. Hendrick Jansz Smith, at present living opposite Flushing on Long Island, confers powers of attorney upon Dirck Van Schelluyne, specially for the purpose of representing him in his suit against Pieter Taelman (attorney for deceased Jan Harman's widow as complainant). Said suit was about a certain piece of land on which Smith was living, and which suit was then pending before the Court of New Amsterdam. Witnesses, Hendrick Berents Smith and William Hericke.

1655. April 22. Claes Jansz Seyst, about to start for Virginia, confers powers of attorney upon Jan De Decker, at present living at New Amsterdam, to represent him in his defence against Warmaer Wessels' claim of 214 guilders 10 stivers. Witnesses, Hendrick Hendricksen Kip and Marinus Lucasse.

1655. April 26. Tomas Stevensen, residing at Middelborgh, confers powers of attorney upon Dirck Van Schelluyne, specially to represent him in his suit against Michiel Miller, living at Flushing, now pending on appeal before the Hon. Lords High Councillors. Witnesses, Abraham Pietersen Molenaer and Isack Kip.

1655. April 23. Wybrant Jansz, skipper of the yacht "d' Beginningh," confers powers of attorney upon Jan De Decker, at present living at New Amsterdam, specially for the purpose of collecting of Mr. Jacobus Backer, merchant at New Amsterdam, the amount of 52 guilders 10 stivers, balance of account for tobacco. Witnesses, John Bateman, Augustin Herrmans.

* 1655. April 26. Jores Stevensen, at present under arrest,

* These items do not appear in the original in the order in which they are found in Dr. O'Callaghan's translation.

in behalf of Hon. Cornelis Van Tienhoven, conveys certain lands and cattle which he has on Long Island.

* 1655. April 26. Jan Cornelissen Cleyn, Abram Jacobsen and Jan Hendricksen contract with Egbert Van Borsum to construct for him a house at his ferry. Said carpenters are also to furnish the timber and spikes. Are to receive for said work the amount of 550 guilders, in beavers, in seewan, and in silver coin. The contract was executed before the Court of Burgo-masters and Schepens at New Amsterdam.

* 1655. April 25. Isaack De Foreest, free merchant at New Amsterdam, settles the difference between him and Lodewyk Pos, cabinet maker, concerning the lease of a house occupied by Lodewyk Pos. The latter still is indebted to the amount of 339 guilders. Witnesses, Gysbert Van Imbroch and Isack Kip.

* 1655. May 4. Claes Hendricksen, house carpenter and free merchant at Fort Orange, acknowledges to owe Allart Antony the amount of 500 Carolus guilders, which amount he agrees to pay to Mr. Antony in reduction of what he owes to Jan Peck for the purchase of a house and lot at New Amsterdam. Said Jan Peck had, on August 9, 1652, become security for Cempo Sabady. Witnesses, Jan Peck and Claas Pieter-sen Mes.

1655. May ... Isaacq Grevenraad, free merchant at New Amsterdam, about to return to the fatherland, confers powers of attorney upon Elbert Elbersz, Grevenraad's brother-in-law, specially for the purpose of collecting the moneys which are owing him by various parties as per the accounts rendered. Witnesses, Oloff Stevensz and Hendrick Berendtz.

[Date torn.] Pieter Ebel, living at 's Gravesant, acknowledges to owe Isaack Greveraet the amount of 200 Carolus guilders, in good merchantable beavers, for exchange of certain land and house at 's Gravesand, for a house and lot at New Amsterdam in the "Parel Straat." Witnesses, Johannis De Peyster and Jacob Strycker.

1655. May 24. Claes Tysen, master cooper at New Amsterdam, engages Jan Fredericksz, young man of Amsterdam, to work for him for the period of one year, as journeyman cooper. Said Jan Fredericksz is to receive board, lodging, washing and 125 Carolus guilders in good currency here. Witnesses, Johannes La Montagne and Isack Kip.

[Date torn.] Cornelis Melyn, residing on Staten Island, confers powers of attorney upon Johannes De Decker, specially for the purpose of collecting for him of Sybout Clasen, residing at New Amsterdam, the purchase money for a lot, on which Clasen's house has been built. Witnesses, Gysbert Brey, sergeant, and Frederick Harmens, cadet.

1655. May 26. Antony Jansz Van Vaes rents to Claes Tysen, cooper, part of a house and lot in New Amsterdam, on the East River, between Hendrick Kip's and Hendrick Jansz's,

* These items do not appear in the original in the order in which they are found in Dr. O'Callaghan's translation.

namely the front part of the house and half of the loft, with the place and lot belonging to the house. Said lease to continue one year, at an annual rent of 140 Carolus guilders, or so much longer as lessor and lessee shall agree upon. Witnesses, Isack Kip and Cornelis Vonck.

1655. June 9. Jan Eversz Bout, living at Breuckelen, had sold to Michiel Jansz at Gemoenepaen certain land at Gemoenepaen upon the following conditions : Michiel Jansz is to deliver to said Jan Eversz Bout the house and lot belonging to said Jansz situated at New Amsterdam, between Nicolaes Boot's and Isaack De Forest's, at present occupied by Jan Jansz De Jongh, in such a manner that from May 1 the risks and profits of said house shall belong to said Jan Eversz Bout. Jan Eversz Bout is to pay said Michiel Jansz the additional amount of one hundred fifty Carolus guilders. Witnesses, Thomas Hall and Frans Jansz Van Hochten.

1655. June 24. Pieter Roelofsen of Utrecht, now living in the village of Amersfoort on Long Island, acknowledges to have received of Cornelis Steenwyck, free merchant at New Amsterdam, a black cow, two years old, receiving half of her natural increase and assuming half of the risk, for the period of 2 years, at an annual butter rent of 15 pounds. Witness, Jelis Pietersz.

1655. Aug. 18. Isaack Kip becomes security for Hendrick Gillisz Wageman, who has been arrested by Cornelis Van Lanckveldt, who has a claim against him amounting to 32 guilders. Said Hendrick Gillisz Wageman's case is pending before the court. Witness, La Montagne, Junior.

1655. Aug. 27. Henderick Hendericksen, drummer, becomes surety for Tomas Swartwout, living in the village of Midwout. He has been arrested by Gysbert Van Imbroch, who has a claim against him, amounting to about nine or ten guilders. The case is pending in the court and his surety promises that Swartwout will appear before the court next week.

1655. Sept. 1. Leendert Leendersz agrees with Johan Hackins in the following manner: Johan Hackins had detained on board certain goods belonging to Leendert Leendertz, on account whereof suit had been entered before the Court at New Amsterdam. Jan Hogins [sic] is to pay to Leendert Leendersz the amount of 30 guilders for the goods he has detained on board, without entertaining any further claims. Leendert Leendersz declares never to have commissioned anybody either at Boston or anywhere else to trouble said Hagins in regard to said goods. Promises to indemnify Hagins in case any damage should be caused to him on account of the matter. Witnesses, William Moffett and Claes Van Elslant.

1655. Sept. 7. Richard Pel [signed himself Paile], living at Onckewey, becomes security for the claim of Isaac Allerton and Claes Bordingh, inhabitants of New Amsterdam, as attorneys of Thomas Nuton, against the bark or boat of Herry Jacksz, inhabitant of Oncwey, who is at present under

arrest here. Witnesses, Isaack De Forest and J. Lamontagne, Junior.

1655. Sept. 7. Teunis Cornelisz, about to depart for Fort Orange, confers powers of attorney upon Dirck Van Schelluyn, notary public, specially for the purpose of receiving and taking care of principal's merchandise at present stored in the Company's warehouse, and to agree with the skipper in regard to the damage done or to bring the case before the court. Witnesses, Isaack Kip and Isaack Mensen.

1655. Sept. 7. Jenneken, wife of Augustyn Hermans, declares, at request of Maria Van Beeck, wife of Joh. Van Beeck, that about the month of May, 1655, she bought of said Maria Van Beeck a barrel of fine flower, sent from the North. When Jenneken Hermans had opened the barrel she found that the same contained only ordinary wheaten meal without having been sifted or bolted. Witnesses, Isack Kip and Henderick Jellesen Wageman.

1655. Sept. 25. Isaack De Forest, free merchant at New Amsterdam, declares in regard to the contract made between himself and Vincent Picket, deceased, and Johannes Monjeer Delamontagne, Jr., dated May 20, 1654, that Johannes Monjeer Delamontagne, Junior, has carried out said contract to his full satisfaction. On account hereof said Isaack De Forest has no more claims either against the aforesaid Montagne and Picket, or against anybody representing them. Witnesses, Samuel Smith and James Clarke.

1655. Oct. 29. Thomas Hall, burgher and inhabitant of New Amsterdam, acknowledges to owe Cornelis Steenwyck, free merchant of New Amsterdam, at a settlement of accounts, the quantity of 1216½ pounds of Virginia tobacco, to be delivered in the month of April, 1656, or beer at the option of Mr. Steenwyck, one hundred pounds of tobacco to be of equal value as one tun of good beer. Witness, Carel Van Brugh.

1655. Nov. 1. Marcus Voogelesangh, as co-administrator of the estate of Cristian Jacobsz, baker, declares to have received from his co-administrator the amount of 700 guilders 13 stivers in braided seewan. Promises to account for the same to anybody entitled to demand an accounting.

1655. Nov. 7. Mari Geraed, widow of Philip, dec^d, declares to have been paid, in July last, by Laedt Strengs, free merchant, living in Rhode Island, the amount of £14-12 English. Said payment was made in satisfaction of a note, passed by said Laedt Strengs in May last, and which note cannot now be found. Witnesses, Isaac Allerton, Senior, and Richard Smith. On the same day the above document was translated into English, signed by the above principal and the said witnesses, and handed to Lodt [sic] Strengs.

1655. Dec. 17. Evert Duyckingh, burgher and inhabitant of New Amsterdam, sells to Teunis Nysen, living on the Long Island, certain plantation with buildings, fences, trees, etc., situated in the village of Midwout, on Long Island, for the

amount of six hundred sixty Carolus guilders in good currency. Said plantation is at present occupied and rented by Louis Jansz. Witnesses, Sibout Clase and Pieter Diercksen.

1656. Jan. 31. The Hon. Olof Stevensz, substituted by Wouter Van Twiller as attorney for Pieter Clasen of Medenblicq, skipper of the "Media," again substitutes as attorney Jan Lordt, merchant of the ketch "Annetie," ready to sail as quickly as possible for Virginia. Said power of attorney and substitution had been conferred for the purpose of demanding and collecting of Willem Whitby, merchant at Walenkricke, in Virginia, the quantity of 16,939 pounds of tobacco, as per lists existing of the same, subscribed to by said Wm. Whitby, April 3, 1651. Witnesses, Hendrick Kip and Willem Dlamontagne.

1656. Feb. 22. Oloff Stevensz, in his quality of orphan-master, rents the land which belonged to Pieter Mallemock, dec^d, to Cornelis Barezsz and Jan Martyn Van Campen. Said land is situated on Long Island on the "Wale bocht" between the land of Pieter Monfoort and Mr. Gabrie. The lease is to extend over 4 years and also comprises the buildings, trees, fences and everything pertaining thereto, for the amount of 300 Carolus guilders in good merchantable payment. Witnesses, Isaack De Foreest and Hendrick Kip, Junior. [Jan Martyn Van Campen signed himself Jan Martens.]

1656. May 17. Oloff Stevensz, as co-guardian of the minor children of Jan Van Rotterdam, dec^d, and the deceased's son, Jan Jansz, about 15 years old, of the first part, and Corn. Jansz Clopper of the second part, enter into the following agreement: Jan Jansz, aforesaid, hires himself out to Corn. Jansz Clopper, for three consecutive years, for the purpose of learning the trade of blacksmith. During his apprenticeship said Clopper is to provide said Jan Jansz with board, lodging and clothing, and at the end of the three years provide him with a decent outfit of clothing and pay him the amount of 130 Carolus guilders.

1656. May 17. Paulus Heymans transfers to and in behalf of Hon. Allard Anthony, burgomaster of New Amsterdam, an account for money earned by Hendr. Jansz Weltevreen in the West India Company's service on the island of Curaçoa, amounting to 156 guilders 7 stivers. Said transfer is executed by virtue of a power of attorney conferred by said Weltevreden upon Heymans, dated Nov. 5, 1652, before Notary Provoost and witnesses. Witnesses, Gerrit Hendryckx and Jacob Strycker.

1656. July 20. The Hon. Willem Beeckman, schepen of New Amsterdam, of the first part, and Messrs. Alexander Bryan and Willyam East, free merchants at Milfort, partners, of the second part, make a contract concerning a certain house and lot. The Hon. Willem Beeckman sells to the two partners his house and lot at New Amsterdam, on the East River, where he, grantor, is living at present, transferred to him by Jacob Van Corlaer. A new small house, standing in the rear

of the lot, the grantor will be permitted to demolish within seven or eight weeks. The purchase money amounts to 2600 Carolus guilders in good merchantable commodities, to be paid 30 days after the arrival of the first ship, which is daily expected from the fatherland. Witnesses, Allard Anthony and Isaac Allerton, Senior.

1656. July 19 [sic]. Declaration in English by William Beeckman of New Amsterdam concerning sale of house with accommodations sold by him to Alexander Bryan and Willyam East of Milforde, for the amount of 2650 [sic] guilders, which amount of 2660 [sic] guilders he has received. Witnesses, Jacob Kip and Pieter Jacobs Marius.

1656. Aug. 10. Hon. Allard Anthony, burgomaster of New Amsterdam, confers powers of attorney upon his brother Nicolaes Anthonides, notary public at Amsterdam in Holland, to collect and receive for him from the West India Company, at the Chamber of Amsterdam, the amount of 156 guilders 7 stivers, balance coming to Hendr. Jans Weltevreden, late gunner on the island of Curaçoa. Promises to hold valid whatever shall be done in the matter by his said brother Nicolaes Anthonides. Witnesses, Isack Kip and Willem Montagnee.

Sept. 15, 1656. I acknowledge to have received from Tonus Nysen's wife the first instalment for the land at Midwout, amounting to three hundred thirty guilders in seewan. Thus done and executed and signed by Evert Duyckingh, who has with his own hand subscribed to the minute hereof and has affirmed the same in person, to which certify

Signed { JACOB STRYCKER,
ISAACK DE FOREEST.

In my presence, (signed), JACOB KIP, Secretary.

Copy. I, the undersigned, acknowledge by these presents, to have received of Teunis Nysen the first instalment for the land bought by him of me. There yet remains a balance in my favor of six hundred guilders. Amsterdam in New Netherland, February 3, 1657. (Signed) C. VAN RUYVEN.

After collating with the original, the above has been found to agree with the same in words, date and signature.

(Signed) JACOB KIP, Secretary.

It will be noted that there is much variation in the spelling of names in these records. The spelling has been made to conform to the original manuscript in all cases.



AUTOGRAPHS IN EARLY NEW YORK CITY RECORDS.

“**V**ALENTINE’S MANUAL” for 1863 contains, on four sheets which follow page 484, what are called “Fac-Similes of original Autographs of the Burgomasters, Schepens, and many other distinguished individuals.”

These are mainly signatures which appear in connection with transactions recorded in the volumes of which a calendar is given on the preceding pages of this Year Book. In some cases Mr. Valentine has failed to understand the Dutch chirography, and has made errors in the printed names affixed to the fac-similes—for instance, “Sibnd Jacobs” for Epke Jacobs, “Gerit Wolsy” for Joris Wolsy, “Lodewyck Pes” for Lodewyck Pos, and many others.

These names, as given in Valentine, have been arranged in alphabetical order, and are here published with the dates (years) of the documents on which the several signatures appear.

It must be further observed that some of these signatures are merely “marks.”

YEAR.

- 1662..Albertsen, Allert.
 1661..Andrysen, Andrys.
 1659..Anthony, Allard.
 1661..Arens, Freryck.
 1662..Arents, Claes.
 1659..Backer, J.
 1662..Backer, Jochem.
 1660..Barents, Meindert.
 1662 } Barenzen, Cornelis.
 1663 }
 1661..Beeckman, Wilh.
 1659..Berendtz, Hendryck.
 1662..Bestevaer, Jan Jansen.
 1663..Blanck, Juryen.
 1659..Blommert, Adriaen.
 1662..Bogardus, W.
 1662..Boot, Nicolaes.
 1663..Bordingh, Claes.
 1662..Bosch, Jan Jansen.
 1661..Brayn, Francois D.
 1660..Briel, Toussein.
 1661..Brouwer, Adam.
 1660..Capiton, Mattheus.
 1661..Carpesy, Gabriel.
 1662 } Carstensen, Claes.
 1663 }
 1659 } Clasen, Sibout.
 1664 }
 1661..Clopper, Cornelis Jansen.
 1664..Coerten, Guert.
 1662..Coerten, Meyndert.
 1664..Coning, Allert.
 1661..Cort, Simen Hermans.
 1664..Cortelyou, Ja.
 1662..Cousseau, Jacques.
 1659..Cray, Teunis.
 1661..De Foreest, Isaac.
 1660..De Graef, Jan Andriesen.
 1661..De Haert, Balthazar.
 1661..De Jong, Jan Gillis.
 1663..De Jongh, Jan Jansen.

YEAR.

- 1662.. De Laet, Johanna.
 1659.. De La Montagne, J. M., Jr.
 1661.. De La Montagne, Willem.
 1662.. De la Noy, Abraham.
 1661.. De la Noy, Maria.
 1664.. De Meyer, Nicolaes.
 1660.. De Mill, Anthony.
 1661.. De Peyster, Johannes.
 1662.. De Ruyter, Jan.
 1658.. De Sille, Nicasius.
 1662.. De Vos, Matheus.
 1664.. De Wit, Jan.
 1662.. Dircksen, Cornelis.
 1663.. Dircksen, Lucas.
 1662.. Dreeper, Hans.
 1660.. Drissius, Samuel.
 1659.. Duckles, Willem.
 1659.. Ebbink, Jeronimus.
 1663.. Edsall, Samuel.
 1662.. Egbertsen, Hindrick.
 1663.. Evertsen, Wessel.
 1664.. Flypsen, Frederyck.
 1662.. Fransen, Symen.
 1659 } Frederickson, Tomas.
 1660 }
 1660.. Gabry, Timotheus.
 1664.. Gerloefs, Cornelius.
 1662.. Gerres (Gerritsen), Barent.
 1662.. Gerretzen, Gerret.
 1661.. Gillis (De Jong), Jan.
 1661.. Goderis, Joost.
 1664.. Grevenraedt, Isaack.
 1662.. Hall, Thomas.
 1663.. Hansz, Jacob.
 1662.. Harmenzen, Douwe.
 1659.. Hartgers, Pieter.
 1664.. Hegeman, Adrian.
 1659.. Hendricksen, Hendrick.
 1662.. Hendrycks, Gerret.
 1658.. Hermans, Augustine.
 1661.. Herrmans, Jannetie.
 1664.. Hooglandt, Christoffel.

YEAR.

- 1660 . . Hoorn, Reineer Jansen.
 1660 . . Huyberse, Adrian.
 1662 . . Huybertsen (Mol), Lambert.
 1663 . . Huygens, Hendrick.
 1661 . . Jacobs, Epke.
 1661 . . Jacobs, Rutger.
 1662 . . Jacobsen, Barent.
 1661 . . Jansen, Aucke.
 1661 . . Jansen, Claes.
 1660 . . Jansen, Davidt.
 1661 } Jansen, Dierck.
 1662 }
 1659 . . Jansen, Hendrick.
 1662 . . Jansen, Herman.
 1663 . . Jansen, Jacob.
 1663 . . Jansen (de jongh),^vJr., Jan.
 1662 . . Jansen, Roelof.
 1662 . . Jansen, Sybrant.
 1661 . . Jochemsen, Jan.
 1661 . . Joosten, Jan.
 1659 . . Jores, Burger.
 1658 . . Kip, Jacob.
 1659 . . Koeck, Willem Tomasen.
 1660 . . Kouwenhoven, Jacob Van.
 1660 . . La Chair, Salomon.
 1662 . . Lambersen, Tomas.
 1662 . . Lawrence, John.
 1663 . . Leisler, Jacob.
 1659 . . Loockermans, Govert.
 1664 . . Lourens, Arent.
 1659 } Lubbertsen, Frederyck.
 1661 }
 1661 . . Maen, Bartholdes.
 1663 . . Marius, Pieter Jacobsen.
 1661 . . Martyn, Jan.
 1663 . . Megapolensis, Joannes.
 1664 . . Meindersen, Jan.
 1662 . . Mingael, Tom Jaanssen.
 1662 . . Mol, Lambert Huybertsen.
 1662 . . Molenaer, Arent Everts.
 1664 . . Nagel, Jan.
 1662 . . Newton, Brian.

YEAR.

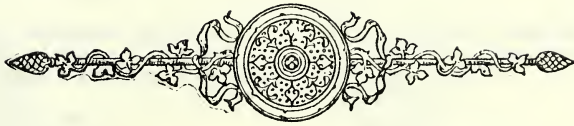
- 1662 .. Obe, Henderick.
 1662 .. Pauluzen, Claes.
 1658 .. Pauluzen, Mighial.
 1660 .. Peeck, Marya.
 1664 .. Petersen, Jelis.
 1662 .. Polhemis, Johannes Theodoris.
 1662 .. Pos, Lodewyck.
 1662 .. Provoost, Grietien.
 1662 .. Ralof (Roelofs), Catalyna.
 1661 .. Rappalje, Jan Joris.
 1659 .. Reinoutzen, Reinout.
 1660 .. Roelants, Robbert.
 1662 .. Roelofs, Catalyna.
 1664 .. Roelofsen, Jan.
 1664 .. Rombouts, Frans.
 1661 .. Romeyn, Symon Jansen.
 1662 .. Roome, Willem Jansen.
 1663 .. Roos, Gerrit Jansen.
 1664 .. Schryver, Jan.
 1660 .. Smidt, Hendryck Berendt.
 1663 .. Steelman, Jan (Hendrickson).
 1665 .. Steenhuys, Engelbert.
 1664 .. Steenwyck, Corns.
 1662 .. Sterevelt, Adriaen Huybertsen.
 1663 .. Steyn, Hanns.
 1662 .. Stilwell, Nicolaus.
 1664 .. Stoutenburg, Peter.
 1663 .. Strycker, Jacob.
 1662 .. Swart, Jacob Jacobsen.
 1662 .. Symensen, Aryan.
 1663 .. Tadens, Mychgil.
 1661 .. Teller, Willem.
 1660 .. Ten Eyck, Conraet.
 1663 .. Teunizen, Claes.
 1658 } Teunizen, Gysbert.
 1663 }
 1662 .. Tourneur, Daniel.
 1662 .. Tysen, Clas.
 1661 .. Van Borkelo, Wylhem Jansen.
 1661 .. Van Borsum, Egbert.
 1662 .. Van Brugge, Carel.
 1659 .. Van Brugh, Johannes.

YEAR.

- 1664.. Van Cortland, O. Stevensen.
 1662.. Van Couwenhoven, Johannes.
 1659.. Van Couwenhoven, Pieter W.
 1659.. Van degrist, Jacob Leendersen.
 1663.. Vandenberg, Frederyck Gysbersen.
 1661.. Vanderbilt, Aertse.
 1661.. Vanderbort, Willem Abrahams.
 1663.. Vandergrift, P. L.
 1662.. Vander Veen, Pieter Cornelisen.
 1662.. Vanderveen, Wal.
 1658.. Vander Vin, Hendr. Jansen.
 1662.. Van de Water, Henderick.
 1662.. Vandewater, Jacobus.
 1663.. Vandewater, Pieter.
 1662.. Van Elslant (de oude) [Senior], Claes.
 1661.. Van Elslant, Jr., Claes.
 1663.. Van Fos, Anthony Jansen.
 1663.. Van Gendt, Jan Aryensen.
 1661.. Van Gezel, Cornelis.
 1664.. Van Hoboken, H.
 1659.. Van Holsteyn, Jan Pietersen.
 1659 } Van Hoorn, Jan Cornelisen.
 1661 }
 1660.. Van Kowenhoven, Jacob.
 1661.. Van Laer, Aryan.
 1662.. Van Laer, Stoffel.
 1658 } Van Naerden, Teunis Thomasen.
 1663 }
 1661.. Van Nas, Abraham.
 1659.. Van Neste, Pieter Pietersen.
 1661.. Van Ruyven, C.
 1658.. Van Tienhoven, Ragel.
 1661.. Van Tright, Gerrit.
 1660 } Van Vleeck, Tielman.
 1661 }
 1663.. Verdon, Thomas.
 1661.. Verplanck, Abraham.
 1664.. Verplanck, Guilain.
 1659 } Verveelen, Johannes.
 1661 }
 1658.. Vinge, J.
 1662.. Vis, Jacob.

YEAR.

- 1661.. Volckertsen, Dirck.
1662.. Waldron, Joseph.
1662.. Waldron, Resolvart.
1663.. Wandell, Thomas.
1664.. Webber (d'oude) [Senior], Wolfert.
1662.. Wessels, Warnær.
1661.. Willett, Tho.
1661.. Withart, Joan.
1662.. Wolsy, Joris.





INDEX TO DUTCH RECORDS.

As will be observed there is much diversity in the spelling of the names in the preceding records which have been copied literally. Instead of indexing each name under the exact spelling in which it appears as written by the original scribe, it has been concluded that it would better facilitate reference by embracing under one heading in the index all names approximately synonymous. As an illustration of the great variety in the spelling of names, attention is called to the remarks preceding the index of the Hackensack and New Paltz church records, published by the Holland Society of New York.

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SYMPATHY WITH THE BOERS.

ON the opening pages of the Year Book is an account of the meeting of the Holland Society on Oct. 2, 1899, at which resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the South African Republic.

This meeting was the forerunner of similar gatherings of the citizens of the United States held throughout the country, whereat like expressions were heartily adopted.

These resolutions were engrossed and sent to President Kruger by registered mail, Oct. 10, 1899 (on the very eve of actual hostilities), enclosed with the following letter :

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 3d, 1899.

HON. PAUL KRUGER,
President,
The South African Republic.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that at a Special Meeting of The Holland Society of

New York, held Monday, October Second, 1899, the Resolutions, copies of which are appended, were adopted. The President, Tunis G. Bergen, Esq., appointed as the committee to act with himself in presenting these resolutions to the President of the United States, the following gentlemen, namely, Hon. Augustus Van Wyck and Hon. George M. Van Hoesen.

Respectfully yours,

TUNIS G. BERGEN,
President.

THEODORE M. BANTA,
Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF
NEW YORK,

October Second, 1899.

Resolved—That The Holland Society of New York, composed exclusively of descendants of Dutch burghers resident in the Colony of New Netherland before 1675, sympathizing deeply with the burghers of the South African Republic in their struggle for the maintenance of their independence and autonomy, earnestly appeal to the Government of the United States to use its good offices with the Government of Great Britain for the preservation of peace between England and the Transvaal, and for the settlement of the points in dispute between those two nations in a manner that will save to the South African Republic the rights guaranteed to it by the convention of 1884.

Resolved—That a committee consisting of the President of this Society, and two members selected by him, be authorized to present to the President of the United States a copy of the foregoing resolutions, and to urge upon him speedy action that war may be averted between Great Britain and the South African Republic, or if war still occurs, that peace may be concluded upon terms that the conscience of mankind will not condemn.

THEODORE M. BANTA,
Secretary.

June 25, 1900, the Secretary received from the "Dead Letter Office," at Washington, the envelope (and contents), stamped "Stopped by Censor —

Mail service suspended," indicating that it had reached the British postal authorities in South Africa, and had been returned by them.

June 29, 1900, the letter was sent to Mr. Leyds, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic in Europe, enclosed with the following letter and accompanied by the communication to the widow of General Joubert, which follows :

NEW YORK, June 27, 1900.

HON. W. J. LEYDS,

Minister Plenipotentiary, Brussels.

DEAR SIR,—October 2d of last year, upon the initiative of the Secretary, a meeting of The Holland Society of New York was held, whereat resolutions were adopted expressive of sympathy with the South African Republic in its troubles with Great Britain. This was the first of numerous meetings of a similar character held by American Citizens throughout our Country. Our action was cabled to President Kruger and acknowledgment received by cable.

A few days later, namely, October 10th, a letter was sent by Registered Mail enclosing the full text of the Resolutions.

This letter has just been returned to me from the "Dead Letter Office," at Washington. As you will see it reached South Africa and was stopped by the British censor. On the suggestion of Mr. Abraham Fischer, I take the liberty of enclosing the letter to you, just as it was returned, in the hope that you may find the means of forwarding it to its destination.

I enclose also a communication to the widow of General Joubert in the hope that you may be able to transmit it to her, as our ordinary mails to the Transvaal are interrupted.

I have had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the Envoys who have come from South

Africa, and regret that they do not carry back with them more substantial proofs of the profound sympathy which the great mass of the American people undoubtedly feel for the intrepid Republics battling against such enormous odds to preserve their independence.

“Freedom’s battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though conquered oft, is ever won.”

We hope that Providence will yet raise up as powerful friends for your people as we found in France, in the darkest hour of our own Seven Years’ War for Independence.

With sentiments of personal esteem, I am,

Yours sincerely,

THEODORE M. BANTA,

Secretary.

NEW YORK, June 15, 1900.

MRS. P. J. JOUBERT,

Pretoria, South African Republic.

DEAR MADAM,—A meeting of the Trustees of The Holland Society of New York was held last evening, their first stated gathering since the lamented death of your distinguished husband.

We recalled the occasions when in 1890 our Society had the honor of entertaining General Joubert at a banquet, and when at a reception given at the residence of our President, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, we had the pleasure of making your acquaintance also.

The Trustees instructed the Officers of the Society to convey to you the expression of our most sincere sympathy in the great bereavement which has befallen you personally in the loss of your illustrious consort, and which your afflicted country has experienced in being deprived of his invaluable services in this time of its sore need.

As we have known of General Joubert, in the purity of his life, the wisdom of his statesmanship, the pre-eminence of his military genius, the devo-

tion of his life to the interests of his beloved country—the brave little Republic amid the mountains and veldts of South Africa—we feel that his name will ever be held in admiration and reverence, not only in the Transvaal, but in America and throughout the world wherever men love Liberty and exalt those who are its heroes and martyrs.

We pray that the Republics to which General Joubert consecrated his life may be preserved, and that your heroic land may ever be the home of Freemen.

With the hope that you may find some consolation in your sorrow by the assurance that in this far-off commonwealth, founded by our common ancestors, you have warm friends who tenderly regard and esteem the name of Joubert, we subscribe ourselves, on behalf of The Holland Society of New York,

Your kinsmen,

(Signed) HENRY VAN DYKE, *President*,

(Signed) THEODORE M. BANTA, *Secretary*.

EMBASSY OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC,
8 LIVOURNE STREET, BRUSSELS,
July 11, 1900.

To THEODORE M. BANTA, ESQ., Secretary of The
Holland Society of New York :

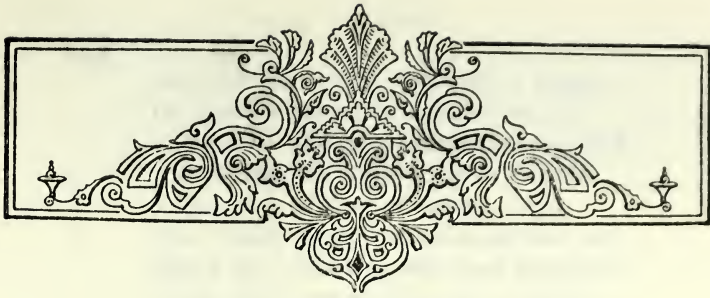
SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., and in reply to state that the enclosed letters to his Honor the State President and to the widow of General Joubert will be duly forwarded by me to the respective parties.

Allow me to thank you most heartily for the great sympathy you and your Society show with the just and righteous cause of my sorely pressed people, fighting for their liberty and independence.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

W. J. LEYDS.



ENGLAND RECEDES FROM THE "RE- CESSIONAL."

BY REV. DR. C. S. VEDDER OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

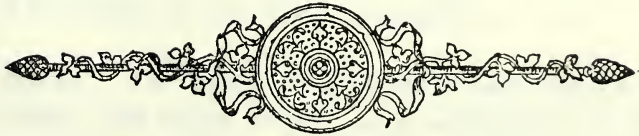
Ah, England, was it yesterday
We saw thee bow the knee and pray
 In Kipling's grand Recession hymn—
 Thine eyes with wise repentance dim—
That far from lust of wider sway,
From greed of gold and Pride's display
God's hand might thine arrest and stay,
 Nor heap thy judgment to the brim?

Didst thou the gate of prayer beset,
With anguished words of sore regret
 That not in Heaven's cause, but thine
 Had stretched thy "far-flung battle line"
 Of conquest o'er the palm and pine,
And plead with tones that echo yet,
As in eternal fitness set,
 "Lest we forget—lest we forget?"

And has that prayer to Heaven flown,
With happy presage all its own,
 That thou wouldst evermore discard
 The "reeking tube and iron shard"
To spread the prestige of thy throne?
Would'st find its praise in hearts alone,
And not where conquered peoples groan,
 From manhood's rights debarred?

And hast thou, then, that prayer forgot,
 But stand'st forsworn in thine own lot,
 When he who taught thee thus to plead,
 And from thy ways of crime Recede,
 Now joys to see two nations bleed,
 Free, Godly lands that wronged thee not,
 Which thou dost rive with shell and shot,
 Whilst thine own millions starve and rot,
 All victims of thy lust and greed !

“ The tumult of the shouting dies, ”
 But God will hold His great Assize
 When weakness crushed by soulless might,
 No more shall plead in vain for Right,
 And all earth's subtle, specious lies
 Unmasked shall stand beneath earth's skies,
 By Him who hears the wronged soul's cries,
 All tyrant pleas and powers despite.





Constitution.

ADOPTED APRIL 30, 1885.

AS AMENDED APRIL 6, 1894.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

SECTION I. This organization shall be called
THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

ARTICLE II.

Object.

The object of the Society shall be,

FIRST. To collect and preserve information respecting the early history and settlement of the City and State of New York by the Dutch, and to discover, collect, and preserve all still existing documents, etc., relating to their genealogy and history.

SECOND. To perpetuate the memory and foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Dutch ancestors of its members, and to promote social intercourse among the latter.

THIRD. To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Dutch in America.

FOURTH. To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on questions in the history or genealogy of the Dutch in America.

FIFTH. To cause to be prepared and published when the requisite materials have been discovered and procured, collections for a memorial history of the Dutch in America, wherein shall be particularly set forth the part belonging to that element in the growth and development of American character, institutions, and progress.

ARTICLE III.

Members.

SECTION I. No one shall be eligible as a member unless he be of full age, of respectable standing in society, of good moral character, and the descendant in the direct male line of a Dutchman who was a native or resident of New York or of the American colonies prior to the year 1675. This shall include those of other former nationalities who found in Holland a refuge or a home, and whose descendants in the male line came to this country as Dutch settlers, speaking Dutch as their native tongue. This shall also include descendants in the male line of Dutch settlers who were born within the limits of Dutch settlements, and the descendants in the male line of persons who possessed the rights of

Dutch citizenship within Dutch settlements in America, prior to the year 1675; also of any descendant in the direct male line of a Dutchman, one of whose descendants became a member of this Society prior to June 16, 1886.

ARTICLE IV.

Officers.

SECTION 1. A President, a Vice-President for each original Dutch Center or Settlement in America, a Secretary and a Treasurer, shall be chosen at each annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected. There shall also be chosen from its members, twenty Trustees. Those elected at the first election shall divide themselves into four classes of five each; one class to hold office one year, the second class for two years, the third class for three years, and the fourth class for four years, next thereafter. At each annual meeting thereafter there shall be chosen five Trustees to fill the place of the class whose term will then expire. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be filled by one person.

SECTION 2. All elections shall be by ballot, under the direction of inspectors, to be appointed by the President, and a plurality of votes shall elect.

ARTICLE V.

Powers and Duties of Officers.

SECTION 1. The President of the Society, and in his absence the Vice-President for New York City, shall authorize the call for all meetings of the

Trustees, and of the Society, and appoint the place of each meeting, and shall exercise the usual functions of a presiding officer.

SECTION 2. The Secretary of the Society shall notify each Trustee of all meetings of the Trustees, and each member of the Society of every meeting of the Society ; issue all other authorized notices to members ; make and keep a true record of all meetings of the Trustees and Society, and of all Standing Committees ; have custody of its Constitution, By-Laws, and Corporate Seal, and conduct its correspondence ; he shall also act as Librarian and Curator, and have the keeping of all books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and personal articles pertaining to the Society.

SECTION 3. The Treasurer shall collect, and under the direction of the Trustees disburse, the funds of the Society, and shall keep regular accounts thereof, which shall be subject to the examination of the President and Trustees. He shall submit a statement thereof to the Trustees at each regular meeting.

SECTION 4. The Trustees shall have general charge of the affairs, funds, and property of the Society. It shall be their duty to carry out the objects and purposes thereof ; and to this end may exercise all the powers of the Society, subject to the Constitution, and to such action as the Society may take at its special or stated meetings.

SECTION 5. The Trustees shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur from death or

resignation among the officers of the Society, for the unexpired term of office vacated.

SECTION 6. The Trustees shall cause to be prepared annually a detailed statement of the financial condition of the Society, showing its receipts and expenditures for the current year, the number of members, and other matters of general interest to the Society, and a statement thereof shall be printed and a copy sent to each member ten days previous to the annual meeting.

SECTION 7. The Trustees shall, from time to time, make by-laws, rules, and regulations, and appoint standing committees and sub-committees on matters not herein determined.

ARTICLE VI.

Membership.

SECTION 1. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, and the member proposing a candidate shall state in writing the name of the person proposed, his occupation, place of residence, and his qualifications for membership.

SECTION 2. The name of every candidate, with those of his proposers, shall be sent to the Secretary at least fifteen days, and by him sent to each Trustee at least ten days, before he is balloted for. Members shall be chosen by the Trustees, and no candidate for membership shall be elected unless he receive an affirmative vote of four-fifths of the Trustees present, and in every instance two black-balls shall exclude.

SECTION 3. Any Trustee may, at the same

meeting, move the reconsideration of a vote, either of admission or exclusion ; but after an adjournment no rejected candidate shall be eligible for six months thereafter.

SECTION 4. The admission fee shall be five dollars. The annual subscription fee five dollars, payable in advance on the first day of February in each year. The Trustees shall have power to increase each of said amounts from time to time, but not to a sum greater than one hundred dollars for the admission fee, and ten dollars for the annual subscription.

SECTION 5. Every person elected to membership, as a condition thereof, shall, within thirty days after being notified, pay to the Treasurer the amount of the admission fee and sign the Constitution ; the Trustees may extend the time for the latter in special cases.

SECTION 6. Should any member neglect to pay his annual subscription within six months of the time when it is due, his name shall be dropped from the roll of the Society, unless for any good and sufficient excuse the Trustees shall vote to remit or suspend such penalty.

SECTION 7. The Trustees shall have power, by a vote of a majority of its members, to suspend or forfeit the membership of any member of the Society for conduct on his part likely, in the opinion of the Trustees, to endanger the welfare, interest, or character of the Society, an opportunity being first given such member to be heard before the Trustees in his defence.

SECTION 8. Any person who shall cease to be a member of the Society shall forfeit all right or interest in the property of the Society.

ARTICLE VII.

Meetings.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on April 6th, the anniversary of the day when, in A.D. 1566, the Dutch combined against tyranny, and adopted the badge which is now the badge of this Society. Should such date fall on Saturday or Sunday, the annual meeting shall be held on the Monday following.

SECTION 2. No special meeting of the Society shall be called at any time except by order of the President, with the approval of three Trustees, or by the Secretary whenever the President shall be thereunto requested in writing by twelve members, setting forth the purpose of such meeting. At any such special meeting no business other than that specified in the call shall be considered, except by unanimous consent. At least ten days' notice shall be given to the members, of all meetings of the Society.

SECTION 3. The Trustees shall hold four regular meetings each year at such times as may be provided in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE VIII.

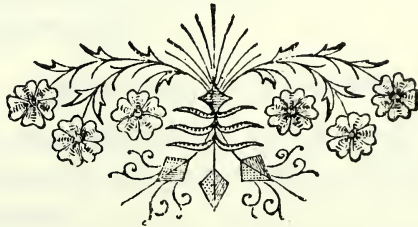
Notices.

SECTION 1. All notices shall be sent to such address as shall be left with the Secretary. If no address be so given, such notices shall be sufficient if addressed to the member at his last known place of residence.

ARTICLE IX.

Amendments to the Constitution.

SECTION 1. To amend the Constitution, an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at a general or special meeting shall be requisite, but no amendment shall be made except upon the recommendation of the Board of Trustees, or upon the written request of at least fifteen members of the Society, and after the mailing to each member notice of any proposed amendment at least ten days before the meeting at which it is intended to be acted upon.





By-Laws of the Holland Society.

AS AMENDED APRIL 6, 1894.

1. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At all meetings of the Society, the order of business shall be as follows :

1. Reading the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Reports of officers.
3. Election of officers.
4. Reports of committees.
5. Miscellaneous business.
6. Adjournment.

2. MEETINGS OF TRUSTEES.

The Trustees shall hold stated meetings on the second Thursday of each March, June, October, and December.

Special meetings of the Trustees may be called by order of the President, or, in his absence, by the Vice-President for New York City.

3. PROOF OF DESCENT.

Before being voted upon for membership, each candidate shall furnish satisfactory proof of his pedigree to the Committee on Genealogy, who shall report thereon to the Board of Trustees.

4. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the day specified in the Constitution (at such place and hour as the President shall appoint), and at least ten days' notice of the same shall be sent to each member by the Secretary. The Trustees shall, at least sixty days before any annual meeting, elect a committee who shall nominate a ticket to be voted for at the annual election, and a list of the nominations shall be sent to each member of the Society at least ten days before the annual meeting.¹

5. COMMITTEES AND APPOINTMENT.

All standing committees and sub-committees shall be appointed by the President or other chairman of the meeting, unless specially named in the resolution creating the committee, and the gentleman first named shall be Chairman of each committee. The standing committees shall be on Finance, on Genealogy, and on History and Tradition.

6. COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance shall consist of three members, and shall, at least once in each year, and oftener if they choose, audit the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer of this Society and report upon the same at the annual meeting of

¹ At the annual meeting of the Society held May 27, 1890, the following resolution was adopted:

"Upon the appointment by the Trustees of a Nominating Committee, the Secretary of the Society shall notify the Vice-Presidents of each locality of the appointment of the Committee, and request that suggestions be made from each locality of the member who is desired for nomination as Vice-President for such locality."

the Society, and oftener to the Board of Trustees as they may see fit, or as the latter may order.

7. COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Genealogy to report to the Trustees upon the genealogy of candidates that may be submitted to them, and to collect and preserve, in accordance with the Constitution of this Society, information and documents relating to the genealogy of the members of this Society and of the Dutch settlers of New York and of the American colonies, and said committee may expend the funds of this Society for that purpose, but not to exceed a total amount of twenty-five dollars in any one quarter of a year, unless especially authorized by the Trustees. Said committee shall consist of three members.

8. COMMITTEE ON HISTORY AND TRADITION.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on History and Tradition to collect and preserve, in accordance with the Constitution of this Society, information, documents, books, and monuments relating to the history and tradition of the ancestry of the members of this Society, and of the Dutch settlers of New York and of the American colonies, and to print and publish the same, and papers and essays relating to the same, copyrighting original publications for the benefit of this Society; and said committee may expend the funds of this Society for that purpose, but not to exceed a total amount of twenty-five dollars in any one quarter of a year, unless especially authorized by the Trustees. Said committee shall consist of three members.

9. SPECIAL APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS.

A. All initiation fees received for this Society, together with ten per cent. of the amounts annually received for dues of this Society, shall be, and they hereby are, appropriated for a special fund, which, with such gifts and additions as may be made thereto, is hereby set apart as the building fund, to be applied to the erection of a suitable, and if possible a self-supporting building, as the future home of this Society; but such fund, or parts thereof may, from time to time, be otherwise appropriated by the Board of Trustees.

B. Ten per cent. of the amount annually received for dues of this Society shall be, and they hereby are, appropriated to a special fund, which, with such gifts and additions as may be made thereto, is hereby set apart as a fund to be applied to the publication, in accordance with the Constitution of this Society, of a memorial history of the Dutch in America, such history to be copyrighted for the benefit of this Society, and to be prepared and published under the direction of the Committee on History and Tradition; but such fund, or parts thereof, may, from time to time, be otherwise appropriated by the Board of Trustees.

10. CENTERS ENTITLED TO A VICE-PRESIDENT.

The original Dutch settlements in this country, each one of which is entitled to a Vice-President in this Society, are the following counties, namely: New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, Dutchess, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Albany, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Schoharie, Montgomery, and Erie in the

State of New York; Hudson, Bergen, Passaic, Essex, Monmouth, Middlesex, Somerset, and Camden in the State of New Jersey, and Philadelphia, representing the settlement on the Delaware; provided that no county shall be entitled to a Vice-President unless there are ten members resident in such county. There may be also a Vice-President for the United States Army and one for the United States Navy.

II. AMENDMENT.

These By-Laws can be altered, amended, or abrogated only at a stated meeting of the Trustees, or at a meeting specially called for that purpose, and upon a notice of ten days to each Trustee by the Secretary, informing him of the proposed alteration, amendment, or abrogation, and then only upon the affirmative vote of a majority of members present. Provided, however, that each meeting may regulate and control its order of business.





THE SOCIETY'S BADGE.



THE badge adopted by the Board of Trustees at their meeting March 30, 1887, consists of a facsimile of the "Beggars' Badge" first used in 1566 by a company of noblemen of the Netherlands, who, under the leadership of Brederode, had banded themselves together to "protest against the Inquisition and other innovations which the King, Philip II., proposed to introduce into Holland."

It shows on its face the armed bust of Philip II., of Spain, with the first half of the motto, "*en tout fidelles au roi*" [in all things faithful to the King], and on the reverse two wallets between the straps of which are two hands joined, with the remainder of the motto, "*jusques a porter la besace*" [even to the bearing of the beggar's wallet], together with the date, 1566. Attached to the medals are two porringers and a gourd or bottle.

The medals, in silver, at six dollars each, and in gold at twenty-eight dollars, can be obtained of Tiffany & Co., on orders from the Secretary of the society.

THE ROSETTE OR BUTTON

At the annual meeting of the society, April 6, 1897, the society adopted a rosette or button, to be worn on occasions when the wearing of the other insignia might be deemed inappropriate.

This consists of a shield of gold bearing the Lion of Holland in red enamel. Members can obtain them of the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., corner of Chestnut and 12th Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., in silver gilt at one dollar each, or in 14 k. gold at two dollars and seventy-five cents each.



- Sept. 29, 1892.. Frank Manley Bonta.....Syracuse, N. Y.
 Mar. 8, 1900.. Rasselas Adelbert Bonta..... " "
 June 15, 1886.. John Van Vorst Booraem... Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Dec. 23, 1885.. Louis Vacher Booraem.....New York.
 Oct. 24, 1885.. Sylvester Daley Boorum... Mare Island, Cal.
 Oct. 12, 1899.. Aaron John Bradt.....Schenectady, N. Y.
 Oct. 29, 1891.. Samuel C. Bradt.....Albany, N. Y.
 Dec. 9, 1897.. Simon Vedder Bradt....Schenectady, N. Y.
 Mar. 8, 1900.. William Harmon Bradt.. " "
 Mar. 30, 1887.. James Renwick Brevoort...Yonkers, N. Y.
 Oct. 16, 1894.. John Butler Brevoort....Johnsonburg, Pa.
 Dec. 7, 1888.. Alexander Gordon Brinckerhoff,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Oct. 27, 1887.. Elbert Adrain Brinckerhoff, Englewood, N. J.
 Oct. 24, 1889.. Henry Waller Brinkerhoff, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mar. 29, 1888.. John Henry Brinkerhoff....Jamaica, N. Y.
 June 10, 1897.. George Aleya Brinkerhoff,
 Hackensack, N. J.
 Mar. 30, 1893.. Henry H. Brinkerhoff, Jr... Jersey City, N. J.
 Mar. 31, 1892.. Robert Bentley Brinkerhoff,
 Pelham Manor, N. Y.
 June 8, 1899.. Samuel Brinkerhoff.....Fremont, Ohio.
 Mar. 12, 1896.. William Brinkerhoff..... Jersey City, N. J.
 Dec. 9, 1897.. William Rea Bronk.....New York.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Theophilus Anthony Brouwer.... " "
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Abraham Thew Hunter Brower, Chicago, Ill.
 Dec. 22, 1887.. Abram Giles Brower.....Utica, N. Y.
 June 15, 1886.. Bloomfield Brower.....New York.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Charles De Hart Brower..... " "
 Mar. 26, 1891.. David Brower.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mar. 10, 1898.. John Brower.....New York.
 Mar. 10, 1898.. Ward Brower..... " "
 Dec. 23, 1885.. William Leverich Brower..... " "
 Mar. 10, 1898.. William Wallace Brower..... " "
 June 11, 1896.. James Hudson Brown, Jr... Monterey, N. Y.
 June 13, 1895.. Paul Richard Brown.....Ithaca, N. Y.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Augustus Hasbrouck Bruyn, Kingston, N. Y.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Charles Burhans..... " "
 Mar. 30, 1893.. Arthur Burtis.....Boston, Mass.
 Mar. 30, 1893.. Morse Burtis.....Englewood, N. J.
 Dec. 29, 1892.. Peter Phillips Burtis.....Buffalo, N. Y.
 Dec. 7, 1888.. Peter Cantine.....Saugerties, N. Y.

- Apr. 30, 1885..Alphonso Trumpbour Clearwater..Kingston,
N. Y.
- Oct. 27, 1887..Jacob Winne Clute.....Schenectady, N. Y.
- Oct. 25, 1886..David Cole.....Yonkers, N. Y.
- Mar. 29, 1888..Alonzo Edward Conover.....New York.
- Oct. 21, 1897..Charles Tallmadge Conover..Seattle, Wash.
- Mar. 19, 1887..Frank Bruen Conover...Long Branch, N. J.
- Mar. 29, 1888..Frank Edgar Conover.....New York.
- Oct. 29, 1891..Frederick King Conover....Madison, Wis.
- Mar. 11, 1897..Harvey Conovef.....Dayton, Ohio.
- Mar. 30, 1887..John Barriclo Conover.....Freehold, N. J.
- Mar. 26, 1891..Warren Archer Conover.....New York.
- Jan. 30, 1890..Ebenezer Lane Cooper.....“
- Mar. 26, 1891..John Henry Cooper.....“
- June 10, 1897..John William Cooper.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Jan. 30, 1890..Washington Lafayette Cooper...New York.
- Dec. 7, 1888..John Cowenhoven.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
- June 15, 1886..Samuel Decker Coykendall..Rondout, N. Y.
- Mar. 28, 1889..Thomas Cornell Coykendall. “ “
- June 30, 1890..Charles Winegar Crispell.... “ “
- Jan. 7, 1892..Aaron Hale Cronkhite, Jr....Denver, Col.
- Jan. 30, 1890..Mathias Van Dyke Crusier..Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Mar. 30, 1887..Cornelius Cuyler Cuyler.....New York.
- Mar. 30, 1887..Thomas DeWitt Cuyler.....Edgewood, Pa.
- Mar. 10, 1898..Charles I. De Bevoise.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Mar. 10, 1898..Cornelius Schenck De Bevoise....Brooklyn,
N. Y.
- June 13, 1895..George Edward De Bevoise.....New York.
- Dec. 7, 1888..George W. De Bevoise.....“
- Oct. 27, 1887..Isaac C. De Bevoise.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Oct. 13, 1898..Howard De Forest.....New York.
- Oct. 22, 1890..Charles Rutger De Freest.....Troy, N. Y.
- Mar. 30, 1887..Alfred De Graff.....Fonda, N. Y.
- Oct. 13, 1898..Arthur Lewis De Groff.....Newark, N. J.
- June 25, 1885..Alfred De Groot....Port Richmond, N. Y.
- Mar. 29, 1894..James De La Montanye.....New York.
- Dec. 29, 1892..William Ray De Lano.....“
- June 8, 1899..Benjamin Garrison Demarest..Newark, N. J.
- Dec. 8, 1898..William Henry Steele Demarest,
Catskill, N. Y.
- Mar. 29, 1888..David Demarest Denise....Freehold, N. J.
- Dec. 8, 1898..Edwin Stanton Denise.....Bayonne, N. J.

- Dec. 8, 1898.. Daniel Tilton Hendrickson,
Middletown, N. J.
- June 10, 1898.. Eugene Moulton Hendrickson,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Dec. 8, 1898.. James Patterson Hendrickson,
Middletown, N. J.
- Mar. 12, 1896.. William Henry Hendrickson,
Red Bank, N. J.
- Mar. 30, 1887.. Pierre Van Buren Hoes.....Yonkers, N. Y.
- May 19, 1887.. Roswell Randall Hoes...Boston Navy Yard.
- Mar. 14, 1885.. William Myers Hoes New York.
- Dec. 8, 1898.. Francklyn Hogeboom.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Mar. 10, 1898.. John Hopper.....Hackensack, N. J.
- Oct. 24, 1889.. John Henry Hopper.....Paterson, N. J.
- Dec. 20, 1886.. Robert Imlay Hopper..... " "
- Oct. 13, 1898.. Frederick Augustus Hornbeck,
Kansas City, Mo.
- Oct. 13, 1898.. George Preston Hotaling.....New York.
- June 15, 1886.. David Harrison Houghtaling..... " "
- Mar. 8, 1900.. Warren J. Hoysradt.....Hudson, N. Y.
- Mar. 30, 1887.. Harmanus Barkaloo Hubbard,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Mar. 28, 1889.. Timothy Ingraham Hubbard, " "
- Oct. 21, 1897.. Edward Covert Hulst.....Flushing, N. Y.
- Oct. 22, 1890.. Edward Tompkins Hulst, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Dec. 20, 1886.. George Duryee Hulst.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Mar. 27, 1890.. Edmund Niles Huyck.....Albany, N. Y.
- Jan. 30, 1890.. Francis Conklin Huyck..... " "
- Mar. 14, 1885.. Arthur Middleton JacobusNew York.
- Mar. 26, 1891.. David Schenck Jacobus.....Hoboken, N. J.
- Dec. 22, 1887.. John Wesley Jacobus.....New York.
- Oct. 29, 1891.. Melancthon Williams Jacobus,
Hartford, Conn.
- June 25, 1885.. Richard Mentor Jacobus.....New York.
- Mar. 11, 1897.. Andrew Jackson Kiersted..Philadelphia, Pa.
- Mar. 12, 1896.. Everest B. Kiersted.....Jersey City, N. J.
- Nov. 9, 1893.. Charles Augustus Kip....Morristown, N. J.
- April 30, 1885.. Clarence Van Steenberg Kip....New York.
- April 30, 1885.. George Goelet Kip.....Morristown, N. J.
- Oct. 25, 1886.. Ira Andruss Kip.....New York.
- Dec. 12, 1895.. Ira Andruss Kip, Jr.....South Orange, N. J.
- Dec. 10, 1896.. Irving De Forest Kip.....Passaic, N. J.

- Mar. 10, 1898..William George Schermerhorn,
Schenectady, N. Y.
- Nov. 9, 1893..William Wyckoff Schomp....Walden, N. Y.
- Oct. 25, 1886..Adrian Onderdonk Schoonmaker,
Montclair, N. J.
- Oct. 24, 1885..Frederick William Schoonmaker,
Montclair, N. J.
- Oct. 25, 1886..George Beekman Schoonmaker,
Plainfield, N. J.
- June 25, 1885..Hiram Schoonmaker....New York.
- Oct. 24, 1889..James Martinus Schoonmaker..Pittsburg, Pa.
- Mar. 27, 1890..John Schoonmaker.....Newburgh, N. Y.
- Oct. 24, 1889..Sylvanus Lothrop Schoonmaker..New York.
- June 13, 1895..George Wellington Schurman.... “
- June 30, 1892..Jacob Gould Schurman.....Ithaca, N. Y.
- Oct. 24, 1889..Charles Edward Schuyler.....New York.
- Dec. 22, 1887..Clarkson Crosby Schuyler, Plattsburgh, N. Y.
- June 10, 1897..Hamilton Schuyler.....Trenton, N. J.
- April 30, 1885..Montgomery Roosevelt Schuyler, New York.
- Mar. 29, 1888..Percival Raymond Schuyler..Paterson, N. J.
- Mar. 28, 1889..Stephen Schuyler.....West Troy, N. Y.
- Oct. 22, 1890..Walter Grinnell Schuyler.....New York.
- Dec. 7, 1888..David Banks Sickels..... “
- Oct. 27, 1887..Robert Sickels.....Hempstead, L. I.
- Mar. 9, 1899..David Schuyler Skaats.....New York.
- June 30, 1892..Joseph Hegeman Skillman...Flushing, L. I.
- Mar. 26, 1891..George Wayne Slingerland.....New York.
- Mar. 31, 1892..William Harris Slingerland,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
- Mar. 31, 1892..William Henry Slingerland,
Slingerlands, N. Y.
- Mar. 31, 1892..Henry Lowery Slote.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
- June 25, 1885..Allen Lee Smidt.....New York.
- Mar. 29, 1888..Frank Bishop Smidt..... “
- Dec. 28, 1893..Charles Henry Snedeker..... “
- Oct. 12, 1899..Dominicus Snedeker.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Dec. 9, 1897..Philip Schuyler Staats.....Schodack, N. Y.
- Jan. 7, 1892..Edward Stagg.....Leonia, N. J.
- May 19, 1887..John Henry Starin.....New York.
- Mar. 29, 1888..John Bright Stevens..... “
- Dec. 20, 1893..William Moore Stilwell..... “
- June 14, 1894..Clarence Storm..... “

- Jan. 7, 1892.. Frank Montague Van Deusen,
Rondout, N. Y.
- June 10, 1897.. George Clark Van Deusen... Philadelphia, Pa.
- Mar. 11, 1897.. Charles Oscar Van Deventer.. Baltimore, Md.
- Mar. 14, 1885.. Charles Henry Van Deventer.... New York.
- Oct. 21, 1897.. Christopher Van Deventer... Pittsfield, Mass.
- Oct. 27, 1887.. George Mather Van Deventer.... New York.
- Mar. 8, 1900.. Horace Van Deventer..... Knoxville, Tenn.
- Dec. 8, 1888.. James Thayer Van Deventer,
Knoxville, Tenn.
- Oct. 27, 1887.. Ely Van De Warker..... Syracuse, N. Y.
- Dec. 20, 1886.. George Roe Van De Water..... New York.
- Dec. 22, 1887.. Louis Otis Van Doren..... “
- June 8, 1899.. William Van Dorn..... Freehold, N. J.
- Oct. 27, 1887.. John Van Duyn..... Syracuse, N. Y.
- Mar. 14, 1895.. Harrison Van Duyne..... Newark, N. J.
- Mar. 14, 1885.. Henry Sayre Van Duzer..... New York.
- June 25, 1885.. Selah Reeve Van Duzer.... Newburgh, N. Y.
- June 25, 1885.. Henry Van Dyke..... Princeton, N. J.
- Dec. 7, 1888.. Herbert Van Dyke..... New York.
- April 6, 1886.. Thomas Kittera Van Dyke... Harrisburg, Pa.
- Oct. 25, 1886.. Amos Van Etten..... Rondout, N. Y.
- Mar. 30, 1887.. Edgar Van Etten..... New York.
- Mar. 10, 1898.. Nathan Bristol Van Etten..... “
- Mar. 29, 1894.. Frank Van Fleet..... “
- Jan. 7, 1892.. Amos Corwin Van Gaasbeek... Orange, N. J.
- Dec. 10, 1896.. Harvey David Van Gaasbeek,
Deckertown, N. J.
- April 6, 1886.. Louis Bevier Van Gaasbeek..... New York.
- Oct. 27, 1887.. Acmon Pulaski Van Gieson,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Nov. 9, 1893.. Austin Van Gieson..... Montclair, N. J.
- Oct. 21, 1897.. Frank Everet Van Gorden.... Athens, N. Y.
- Mar. 26, 1891.. Greenleaf S. Van Gorder..... Pike, N. Y.
- Oct. 8, 1896.. Charles Manning Van Heusen.. Albany, N. Y.
- Mar. 26, 1891.. Edmund French Van Hoesen,
Amsterdam, N. Y.
- Mar. 14, 1885.. George M. Van Hoesen..... New York.
- April 30, 1885.. John William Van Hoesen..... “
- Jan. 30, 1890.. Charles French Van Horn.. Philadelphia, Pa.
- Mar. 30, 1887.. Francis Charles Van Horn... Newport, R. I.
- June 29, 1893.. Henry Van Horn..... Schenectady, N. Y.

- Dec. 14, 1899..Walter Graham Van Pelt.....San Diego, Cal.
 June 14, 1894..William Robinson Powell Van Pelt,
 New York.
- Dec. 7, 1888..John Bullock Van Petten...Claverack, N. Y.
 Nov. 9, 1893..John Jeremiah Van Rensselaer,
 New Brighton, N. Y.
- Mar. 11, 1897..Lyndsay Van Rensselaer.....Kobe, Japan.
 Oct. 27, 1887..Cornelius C. Van Reypen..Jersey City, N. J.
 Oct. 27, 1887..William Knickerbocker Van Reypen,
 Washington, D. C.
- Dec. 20, 1886..Cornelius Van Riper.....Passaic, N. J.
 Oct. 21, 1897..Julius Fernando Van Riper..Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mar. 14, 1885..Abraham Van Santvoord.....New York.
 Mar. 14, 1885..Richard Van Santvoord..... “
- Oct. 27, 1887..Seymour Van Santvoord.....Troy, N. Y.
 Dec. 7, 1888..Eugene Van Schaick.....New York.
 Mar. 14, 1885..Henry Van Schaick..... “
- Dec. 23, 1885..John Van Schaick.....Cobleskill, N. Y.
 Mar. 14, 1885..George West Van Siclen.....New York.
 April 30, 1885..Alvan Howard Van Sinderen..... “
- April 30, 1885..William Leslie Van Sinderen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mar. 11, 1897..Hebbard Kimball Van Size.....Utica, N. Y.
 Mar. 31, 1892..Cyrus Manchester Van Slyck,
 Providence, R. I.
- June 10, 1897..George Finch Van Slyck.....New York.
 Mar. 14, 1885..George Whitfield Van Slyck..... “
- Oct. 27, 1885..Eugene Van Slyke.....Albany, N. Y.
 April 6, 1886..Evert Van Slyke.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Dec. 9, 1897..Evert Sheldon Van Slyke... “ “
- Oct. 24, 1885..John Garnsey Van Slyke...Kingston, N. Y.
 Dec. 12, 1895..Warren Clark Van Slyke.....New York.
 Dec. 23, 1885..Bennett Van Syckel.....Trenton, N. J.
 Mar. 31, 1892..Charles Sloan Van Syckel... “ “
- Oct. 25, 1886..James Monroe Van Valen, Hackensack, N. J.
 Jan. 30, 1890..John Loucks Van Valkenburgh, Albany, N. Y.
 Mar. 26, 1891..Joseph Dwight Van Valkenburgh,
 Greene, N. Y.
- Oct. 13, 1898..Ralph D. Van Valkenburgh...Greene, N. Y.
 Oct. 12, 1899..Raymond Hubert Van Valkenburgh,
 Greene, N. Y.
- Mar. 28, 1889..Abraham Van Wyck Van Vechten,
 New York.

- Sept. 29, 1892.. Charles Duane Van Vechten,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- Sept. 29, 1892.. Ralph Van Vechten.... " "
- Mar. 14, 1885.. Abraham Kip Van Vleck,
Morristown, N. J.
- Mar. 30, 1887.. Charles King Van Vleck.... Hudson, N. Y.
- Mar. 9, 1899.. John Monroe Van Vleck, Middletown, Conn.
- Oct. 27, 1887.. William David Van Vleck... Montclair, N. J.
- Oct. 8, 1896.. William Henry Van Vleck... Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Dec. 7, 1888.. Benson Van Vliet..... Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Jan. 30, 1890.. De Forest Van Vliet..... Ithaca, N. Y.
- April 30, 1885.. Deuse Mairs Van Vliet..... Plainfield, N. J.
- June 15, 1886.. Frederick Christian Van Vliet,
Shrewsbury, N. J.
- Dec. 20, 1886.. Frederick Gilbert Van Vliet..... New York.
- Dec. 9, 1897.. George Stockwell Van Vliet,
Pleasant Plains, N. Y.
- Mar. 30, 1887.. Purdy Van Vliet..... New York.
- June 25, 1885.. Stewart Van Vliet..... Washington, D. C.
- Oct. 27, 1887.. William Downs Van Vliet.... Goshen, N. Y.
- Dec. 7, 1888.. James Van Voast..... Cincinnati, O.
- Dec. 23, 1885.. James Albert Van Voast,
Schenectady, N. Y.
- Mar. 14, 1885.. Philip Van Volkenburgh..... New York.
- Mar. 14, 1885.. Thomas Sedgwick Van Volkenburgh, "
- Jan. 7, 1892.. Eugene Van Voorhis..... Rochester, N. Y.
- June 25, 1885.. John Van Voorhis..... " "
- Nov. 17, 1885.. Menzo Van Voorhis..... " "
- Mar. 9, 1899.. Alexander Holland Van Vorst.. Utica, N. Y.
- April 30, 1885.. Frederick Boyd Van Vorst.... Nyack, N. Y.
- Mar. 29, 1888.. Adam Tunis Van Vranken, Watervliet, N. Y.
- Mar. 12, 1896.. Albert Benson Van Vranken, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Mar. 27, 1890.. Edward Wheeler Van Vranken, " "
- Dec. 7, 1888.. Josiah Van Vranken.... Schenectady, N. Y.
- Dec. 22, 1887.. William Townsend Van Vredenburg,
New Brighton, N. Y.
- Dec. 20, 1886.. Bleecker Van Wagenen.. South Orange, N. J.
- Mar. 9, 1899.. Edward A. Van Wagenen.... Newark, N. J.
- Mar. 14, 1885.. George Van Wagenen..... New York.
- Dec. 7, 1888.. Henry William Van Wagenen,
Morristown, N. J.
- Oct. 25, 1886.. Hubert Van Wagenen..... New York.

- June 29, 1893.. John Brower Van Wagenen,
West Orange, N. J.
- Dec. 20, 1886.. John Richard Van Wagenen...Oxford, N. Y.
- Dec. 29, 1892.. Peter Le Fever Van Wagenen,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Oct. 22, 1890.. Charles Van Winkle.. West Philadelphia, Pa.
- Mar. 10, 1898.. Daniel Van Winkle, Jersey City Heights, N. J.
- Mar. 14, 1885.. Edgar Beach Van Winkle.....New York.
- Oct. 24, 1889.. Frank Oldis Van Winkle... Jersey City, N. J.
- Nov. 17, 1885.. Isaac Van Winkle.....New York.
- Oct. 25, 1886.. John Albert Van Winkle.... Paterson, N. J.
- Mar. 29, 1894.. Marshall Van Winkle..... Jersey City, N. J.
- Sept. 29, 1892.. Waling Walingson Van Winkle,
Parkersburg, W. Va.
- Dec. 28, 1893.. Harmon Van Woert..... Athens, N. Y.
- Dec. 8, 1898.. Jacob Van Woert.....Greig, N. Y.
- June 25, 1885.. James Burtis Van Woert.....New York.
- June 25, 1885.. John Voorhees Van Woert..... “
- Dec. 8, 1898.. William Van Woert.....Montclair, N. J.
- Oct. 25, 1886.. Jasper Van Wormer..... Albany, N. Y.
- April 30, 1885.. John Rufus Van Wormer.....New York.
- Dec. 28, 1893.. Albert Van Wyck.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Dec. 23, 1885.. Augustus Van Wyck..... “ “
- Dec. 22, 1887.. Jacob Southart Van Wyck... “ “
- April 30, 1885.. Jacob Theodorus Van Wyck....New York.
- Mar. 14, 1885.. John H. Van Wyck..... “
- Oct. 12, 1899.. Joseph Van Wyck, Manchester Bridge, N. Y.
- Mar. 30, 1893.. Philip Van Rensselaer Van Wyck, Jr.,
Plainfield, N. J.
- Oct. 25, 1886.. Robert Anderson Van Wyck....New York.
- Oct. 27, 1887.. Samuel Van Wyck.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
- June 30, 1892.. William Van Wyck..... “ “
- April 30, 1885.. William Edward Van Wyck.....New York.
- Dec. 7, 1888.. Milton Burns Van Zandt..... “
- Oct. 25, 1886.. John Barns Varick.....Manchester, N. H.
- June 25, 1885.. John Leonard Varick.....New York.
- April 30, 1885.. Theodore Romeyn Varick...Yonkers, N. Y.
- Oct. 8, 1896.. Arthur Groff Vedder.....Fort Plain, N. Y.
- Mar. 28, 1889.. Charles Stuart Vedder....Charleston, S. C.
- Mar. 30, 1887.. Commodore Perry Vedder.....New York.
- Mar. 26, 1891.. Harmon Albert Vedder..... “
- April 30, 1885.. Maus Rosa Vedder..... “



IN MEMORIAM.



DATE OF ELECTION.		DATE OF DEATH.
Mar. 14, 1885..	Theodore Romeyn Westbrook.. Kingston, N. Y....	Oct. 6, 1885
June 25, 1885..	Stephen Melancthon Ostrander..Brooklyn, N. Y....	Nov. 19, 1885
Mar. 14, 1885..	John D. Van Buren.....	Newburgh, N. Y... Dec. 1, 1885
Dec. 23, 1885..	James Westervelt Quackenbush.. Hackensack, N. J..	Mar. 6, 1886

Mar. 14, 1885..	Augustus W. Wynkoop	Kinderhook, N. Y.. April 18, 1886
Mar. 14, 1885..	David Van Nostrand.....	New York..... June 14, 1886
Mar. 14, 1885..	John Thurman Van Wyck.....	New York..... Nov. 23, 1886
Dec. 23, 1885..	John Van Vorst	Jersey City, N. J... Feb. 4, 1887

June 25, 1885..	Bartow White Van Voorhis... ..	New York..... April 27, 1887
Mar. 14, 1885..	William Van Wyck.....	New York..... May 23, 1887
June 25, 1885..	Clarence R. Van Benthuisen,..	New York..... July 18, 1887
June 25, 1885..	Aaron J. Vanderpoel.....	New York..... Aug. 22, 1887
April 30, 1885..	Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt....	South Orange, N. J. Sept. 30, 1887
Dec. 20, 1886..	Barent Arent Mynderse	Schenectady, N. Y. Oct. 2, 1887
Mar. 14, 1885..	Theodore Romeyn Varick.....	Jersey City, N. J... Nov. 23, 1887
Oct. 27, 1887..	Henry James Ten Eyck.....	Albany, N. Y..... Nov. 29, 1887
Mar. 14, 1885..	Henry H. Van Dyke.....	New York..... Jan. 23, 1888
Oct. 27, 1887..	David D. Acker.....	New York..... Mar. 23, 1888
Dec. 20, 1886..	George Washington Schuyler..	Ithaca, N. Y. Mar. 29, 1888

Dec. 23, 1885..	Benjamin Stevens Van Wyck..	New York..... Aug. 31, 1888
Mar. 29, 1888..	Henry R. Low.....	Middletown, N. Y. Dec. 1, 1888
April 30, 1885..	W. A. Ogden Hegeman.....	New York..... Dec. 24, 1888
Dec. 7, 1888..	John J. Van Nostrand.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.... Jan. 7, 1889
Dec. 23, 1885..	Abraham Lott.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.... Jan. 13, 1889
June 25, 1885..	John Voorhees Van Woert....	New York..... Jan. 24, 1889
June 25, 1885..	Gardiner Baker Van Vorst....	New York..... Feb. 5, 1889
Oct. 25, 1886..	Edward Y. Lansing.....	Albany, N. Y..... Mar. 8, 1889

Oct. 25, 1886..Cornelius M. Schoonmaker...Kingston, N. Y....Mar. 15, 1889
 May 19, 1887..Theodore C. Vermilye.....Staten Island, N. Y. Mar. 31, 1889

April 30, 1885..Garret Lansing Schuyler.....New York.....April 20, 1889
 Mar. 28, 1889..James Riker.....Waverly, N. Y.....July 3, 1889
 April 6, 1886..Martin John Ryerson.....Bloomingdale, N. J. July 30, 1889
 Oct. 25, 1886..Augustus A. Hardenbergh....Jersey City, N. J...Oct. 5, 1889
 June 20, 1885..Hooper Cumming Van Vorst...New York.....Oct. 26, 1889
 Mar. 30, 1887..John Waling Van Winkle.....Passaic, N. J.....Nov. 2, 1889
 Oct. 27, 1887..John Enders Voorhees.....Amsterdam, N. Y...Nov. 26, 1889
 June 25, 1885..Abram Bovee Van Dusen.....New York.....Dec. 19, 1889
 April 30, 1885..Henry Jacob Schenck.....New York.....Dec. 30, 1889
 April 6, 1886..William Voorhis.....Nyack, N. Y.....Jan. 4, 1890
 Dec. 22, 1887..Louis V. D. Hardenbergh....Brooklyn, N. Y....Jan. 4, 1890
 Dec. 22, 1887..John H. Suydam.....New York.....Jan. 8, 1890
 Dec. 22, 1887..John Schermerhorn.....Schenectady, N. Y..Jan. 27, 1890
 Dec. 8, 1888..William Bross.....Chicago, Ill.....Jan. 28, 1890
 Mar. 30, 1887..John Barent Visscher.....Albany, N. Y.....Jan. 31, 1890
 Mar. 28, 1889..Edgar Van Benthuysen.....New Orleans, La...Mar. 21, 1890

Dec. 23, 1885..Henry Everett Roosevelt.....New York.....April 29, 1890
 May 19, 1887..Thomas Storm.....New York.....May 1, 1890
 Mar. 30, 1887..Sidney De Kay.....Staten Island, N. Y. Aug. 30, 1890
 Dec. 8, 1888..George W. Van Vlack.....Palatine B'dge, N. Y. Sept. 7, 1890
 Jan. 30, 1890..Edward Van Kleeck.....Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Nov. 13, 1890
 June 25, 1885..Jacob W. Hoystadt.....Hudson, N. Y.....Nov. 15, 1890
 May 19, 1887..Cornelius Rapelye.....Astoria, N. Y.....Nov. 20, 1890
 Mar. 28, 1889..Nicoll Floyd Elmendorf.....New York.....Nov. 25, 1890
 Oct. 25, 1886..Charles B. Lansing.....Albany, N. Y.....Dec. 1, 1890
 Oct. 27, 1887..Coert Du Bois.....New York.....Jan. 1, 1891
 Dec. 7, 1888..Charles E. Conover.....Middletown, N. J. Jan. 9, 1891
 Dec. 20, 1886..Leonard G. Hun.....Albany, N. Y.....Mar. 11, 1891

April 6, 1886..George G. DeWitt.....Nyack, N. Y.....April 22, 1891
 Mar. 29, 1888..Hugh B. Van Deventer.....New York.....April 27, 1891
 Oct. 25, 1886..Peter Van Schaick Pruyn....Kinderhook, N. Y..May 2, 1891
 Nov. 17, 1885..Henry Jackson Van Dyke....Brooklyn, N. Y....May 25, 1891
 Dec. 7, 1888..Charles Livingston Acker....New York.....May 26, 1891
 Mar. 29, 1888..John Baker Stevens.....New York.....June 10, 1891
 April 6, 1886..Garret Van Nostrand.....Nyack, N. Y.....June 15, 1891
 Dec. 22, 1887..John Peter Adriance.....Poughkeepsie, N. Y. June 18, 1891
 Mar. 30, 1887..Eugene Du Bois.....Staten Island, N. Y. June 26, 1891
 Oct. 27, 1887..Henry W. Teller.....Pompton Pl'ns, N. J. July 2, 1891
 Oct. 25, 1886..George Washington Van Slyke. Albany, N. Y.....Aug. 11, 1891
 Dec. 7, 1888..Jacob Glen Sanders.....Albany, N. Y.....Sept. 28, 1891

Oct. 22, 1890..Anthony G. Van Schaick.....Chicago, Ill.....Oct. 13, 1891
 Dec. 23, 1885..William Harrison Van Wyck..New York.....Nov. 15, 1891
 Dec. 7, 1888..Peter Van Vranken Fort.....Albany, N. Y.....Dec. 13, 1891
 April 30, 1885..Jacob Dyckman Vermilye.....New York.....Jan. 2, 1892
 Mar. 28, 1889..John Nelson Van Wagner.....Troy, N. Y.....Feb. 7, 1892
 Mar. 26, 1891..Junius Schenck.....Brooklyn, N. Y....Feb. 15, 1892
 June 15, 1886..Van Wyck Brinkerhoff.....New York.....Feb. 25, 1892
 April 6, 1886..Nicholas Van Slyck.....Providence, R. I...Mar. 3, 1892
 Dec. 23, 1885..Samuel Van Benschoten.....Brooklyn, N. Y....Mar. 12, 1892

June 15, 1886..Henry Lienau Booraem.....New Br'swick, N. J..April 9, 1892
 Mar. 14, 1885..Edward Electus Van Auken...New York.....April 29, 1892
 Nov. 30, 1890..Samuel Bowne Duryea.....Brooklyn, N. Y....June 7, 1892
 Oct. 29, 1891..William Brownlee Voorhees...Blauwenburgh, N. J..June 13, 1892
 June 25, 1885..Elias William Van Voorhees...New York.....Sept. 21, 1892
 Mar. 28, 1889..Alfred Vredenburg.....Bayonne, N. J....Oct. 11, 1892
 Oct. 25, 1886..Giles Yates Vander Bogert....Schenectady, N. Y..Nov. 4, 1892
 Jan. 30, 1890..Thomas Beekman Heermans...Syracuse, N. Y....Dec. 1, 1892
 Mar. 29, 1888..William Dominick Garrison...New York.....Dec. 2, 1892
 Dec. 23, 1885..Nicholas Latrobe Roosevelt...New York.....Dec. 13, 1892
 April 6, 1886..Isaac I. Vander Beck.....Jersey City, N. J...Feb. 8, 1893
 Dec. 22, 1887..Charles Henry Voorhees.....New York.....Mar. 9, 1893
 Oct. 25, 1886..Peter Labagh Vander Veer....Santa Fé, N. M....Mar. 16, 1893
 Dec. 20, 1886..Gerrit Hubert Van Wagenen...Rye, N. Y.....Mar. 29, 1893

Mar. 27, 1890..John Lefferts.....Flatbush, N. Y....April 18, 1893
 Oct. 21, 1889..George Titus Haring.....Allendale, N. J....May 7, 1893
 Jan. 30, 1890..George Pine DeBevoise.....Denver, Col.....May 20, 1893
 June 15, 1886..Theodore V. Van Heusen....Albany, N. Y.....June 15, 1893
 April 30, 1885..Lawrence Van der Veer.....Rocky Hill, N. J...June 21, 1893
 Oct. 25, 1886..Stephen W. Van Winkle.....Paterson, N. J....June 28, 1893
 Oct. 22, 1890..William Vandever.....Venturia, Cal.....July 23, 1893
 April 6, 1886..John Banta.....New York.....July 26, 1893
 Dec. 7, 1888..Thomas Doremus Messler....Pittsburgh, Pa....Aug. 11, 1893
 June 15, 1886..John Evert De Witt.....Portland, Me.....Aug. 30, 1893
 Mar. 26, 1891..Wynford Van Gaasbeek.....New York.....Sept. 5, 1893
 Mar. 30, 1893..Richard Amerman.....Flatbush, N. Y....Oct. 6, 1893
 Mar. 30, 1887..Willard Charles Marselius....Albany, N. Y.....Dec. 24, 1893
 May 27, 1890..Gardiner Van Nostrand.....Newburgh, N. Y...Jan. 1, 1894
 April 6, 1886..John Hancock Riker.....New York.....Jan. 26, 1894

Dec. 23, 1885..Augustus Schoonmaker.....Kingston, N. Y....April 10, 1894
 Oct. 27, 1887..Abram Jansen Hardenbergh...Spring House, N. Y..May 7, 1894
 Mar. 30, 1887..Abraham Van Vechten.....Albany, N. Y.....May 7, 1894

Dec. 7, 1888..Jasper Van Vleck.....New York.....June 4, 1894
 Mar. 29, 1894..Francis Salmon Quackenbos...Hartford, Conn....July 1, 1894
 Mar. 29, 1888..Solomon Van Etten.....Port Jervis, N. Y....July 7, 1894
 Oct. 24, 1886..Walter L. Van Denbergh.....Amsterdam, N. Y....Aug. 5, 1894
 April 6, 1886..George Van Campen.....Olean, N. Y.....Aug. 12, 1894
 Mar. 29, 1888..James Scott Conover.....New York.....Sept. 18, 1894
 Dec. 22, 1887..Richard Van Voorhis.....Rochester.....Oct. 21, 1894
 Nov. 9, 1893..Hooper Cumming Van Vorst...Bath-on-Hudson...Oct. 26, 1894
 Jan. 30, 1890..James A. Van Auken.....New York.....Nov. 5, 1894
 Mar. 26, 1891..Thomas Lenox Van Deventer...Knoxville, Tenn...Nov. 5, 1894
 Mar. 28, 1889..George Washington Rosevelt...Stamford, Conn...Nov. 7, 1894
 Dec. 7, 1888..David Buel Knickerbocker....Indianapolis, Ind...Dec. 31, 1894
 Dec. 23, 1885..John Fine Suydam.....New York.....Jan. 3, 1895
 June 29, 1893..Moses Bedell Suydam.....Allegheny, Pa.....Jan. 14, 1895
 Oct. 25, 1886..Elijah Dubois.....Kingston, N. Y....Feb. 7, 1895
 Mar. 29, 1894..Frank Roosevelt.....New York.....Feb. 7, 1895
 Mar. 30, 1887..Henry Ditmas Polhemus.....Brooklyn, N. Y....Feb. 14, 1895
 Mar. 28, 1889..Francis Latta Du Bois.....Bridgeton, N. J....Feb. 24, 1895
 Nov. 17, 1885..Albert Van Wagner.....Poughkeepsie, N. Y.Mar. 28, 1895

Oct. 25, 1886..Charles H. Van Benthuyzen...Albany, N. Y.....April 15, 1895
 Oct. 24, 1889..James Dumond Van Hoeven-
 berg.....New Brighton, N. Y. May 9, 1895
 Mar. 31, 1892..Cornelius S. Cooper.....Schraalenburgh, N. J. May 12, 1895
 Nov. 17, 1885..John Paul Paulison.....Tenafly, N. J.....May 30, 1895
 Oct. 25, 1886..John Jacob Morris.....Paterson, N. J.....June 9, 1895
 Dec. 20, 1886..Hiram Edward Sickels.....Albany, N. Y.....July 4, 1895
 Oct. 27, 1887..Josiah Pierson Vreeland.....Paterson, N. J.....July 19, 1895
 May 19, 1887..Fletcher Vosburgh.....Albany, N. Y.....July 30, 1895
 May 19, 1887..Theodore Miller.....Hudson, N. Y.....Aug. 18, 1895
 Jan. 7, 1892..John Ryer Lydecker.....Bogota, N. J.....Oct. 4, 1895
 Mar. 27, 1890..Frederick William Nostrand...Glen Ridge, N. J...Oct. 27, 1895
 Mar. 28, 1889..Johnston Niven Hegeman....New York.....Nov. 12, 1895
 Dec. 22, 1887..Peter L. Voorhees.....Camden, N. J.....Nov. 29, 1895
 June 15, 1886..Edward Schenck.....New York.....Dec. 18, 1895
 Oct. 25, 1886..William Henry Montanye....New York.....Dec. 23, 1895
 Jan. 30, 1890..John Waddell Van Sickle.....Springfield, O.....Dec. 26, 1895
 Oct. 25, 1886..Stephen Van Rensselaer
 Bogert.....New Brighton, N. Y. Jan. 10, 1896
 Oct. 24, 1889..Joseph Woodard Duryee.....New York.....Jan. 25, 1896
 Dec. 22, 1887..John Brower.....New York.....Feb. 28, 1896
 Oct. 24, 1889..Daniel Berten Van Houten...New York.....Mar. 27, 1896

Oct. 22, 1890..David Demaree Banta.....Bloomington, Ind...April 9, 1896
 Mar. 31, 1892..Charles Henry Voorhis.....Jersey City, N. J...April 15, 1896
 Oct. 22, 1890..Cornelius Tunis Williamson...Newark, N. J.....May 7, 1896
 April 6, 1886..Henry Keteltas.....New York.....May 23, 1896

Mar. 30, 1887..George Henry Wyckoff.....Montclair, N. J.... June 20, 1896
 Dec. 20, 1886..Thomas Hun.....Albany, N. Y..... June 23, 1896
 April 30, 1885..Henry Peek De Graaf.....Oscawana, N. Y.... July 11, 1896
 Dec. 29, 1892..Richard Riker.....New York..... Aug. 2, 1896
 Oct. 25, 1886..Lawrence Van Voorhees Cortel-
 you.....Brooklyn, N. Y..... Aug. 5, 1896
 June 25, 1885..Alexander Thompson Van Nest..New York..... Aug. 10, 1896
 Mar. 30, 1887..Ransom Hollenback Vedder...Cha'm Center, N. Y. Aug. 12, 1896
 April 30, 1885..Joshua Marsden Van Cott.....New York..... Aug. 13, 1896
 April 30, 1885..Eugene Van Benschoten.....New York..... Oct. 26, 1896
 Oct. 24, 1889..George Aaron Banta.....Brooklyn, N. Y.... Nov. 2, 1896
 Dec. 22, 1887..William Dilworth Voorhees...Bergen Point, N. J. Nov. 11, 1896
 Dec. 22, 1887..Stacy Prickett Conover.....Wickatunk, N. J.... Nov. 17, 1896
 Jan. 30, 1890..Jerome Vernet Deyo.....Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Dec. 28, 1896
 Mar. 30, 1893..Williamson Rapalje.....Brooklyn, N. Y.... Dec. 28, 1896
 Jan. 30, 1890..John Newton Voorhees.....Flemington, N. J... Jan. 7, 1897
 Dec. 22, 1887..Jacob Charles Van Cleef.....New Brunswick, N. J. Jan. 11, 1897
 May 19, 1887..William Rankin Duryee.....New Brunswick, N. J. Jan. 20, 1897
 Sept. 29, 1892..Abram Winfred Bergen.....Cornwall, N. Y.... Jan. 21, 1897
 April 30, 1885..William Henry Van Slyck.....Valatie, N. Y..... Mar. 3, 1897

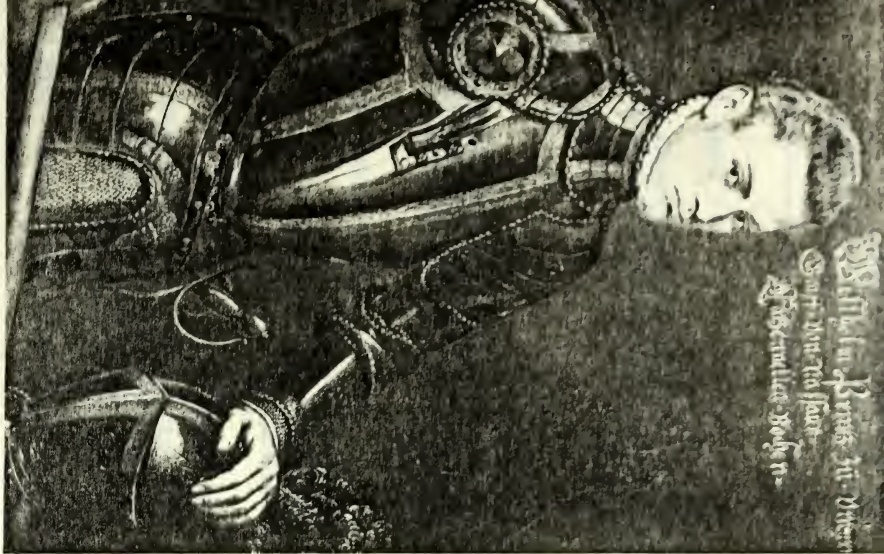
June 25, 1885..John William Somarindyck....Glen Cove, N. Y.. April 12, 1896
 Dec. 23, 1885..John Holmes Van Brunt.....Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Sept. 26, 1896
 Oct. 25, 1886..Stephen Van Wyck.....Brooklyn..... April 25, 1897
 April 6, 1886..William James Van Arsdale....New York..... April 30, 1897
 Jan. 7, 1892..David Provoost Van Deventer...Matawan, N. J.... June 30, 1897
 Oct. 22, 1890..Charles Banta.....New York..... Aug. 15, 1897
 April 6, 1886..Ogden Goelet.....New York..... Aug. 27, 1897
 Dec. 20, 1886..John Hopper.....Paterson, N. J.... Oct. 21, 1897
 Nov. 9, 1893..Thomas Henry Edsall.....Colorado Springs, Col. Oct. 26, 1897
 Mar. 27, 1890..James C. Cooper.....River Edge, N. J.. Dec. 5, 1897
 Oct. 27, 1887..Lewis Foster Montanye...Atlantic Highlands, N. J. Dec. 8, 1897
 Oct. 27, 1887..Albert Heysratt.....Hudson, N. Y.... Dec. 8, 1897
 Oct. 29, 1891..John Wesley Vandevort.....Pasadena, Cal.... Dec. 16, 1897
 Dec. 23, 1885..Jeremiah Johnson, Jr.....Brooklyn..... Feb. 14, 1898
 Oct. 25, 1886..Jacob Hendriks Ten Eyck....Albany, N. Y.... Mar. 24, 1898

Mar. 30, 1893..John Gregory Truax.....New York..... Feb. 1, 1898
 Oct. 24, 1889..John Demarest.....Newark, N. J.... May 20, 1898
 Mar. 14, 1885..Jacob Wendell.....New York..... May 21, 1898
 Jan. 30, 1890..Francis Skillman.....Roslyn, N. Y.... Sept. 5, 1898
 Dec. 20, 1886..Samuel McCutcheon Van Sant-
 voord.....Albany, N. Y..... Sept. 19, 1898
 Nov. 17, 1885..Thomas Francis Bayard.....Wilmington, Del... Oct. 7, 1898
 Mar. 29, 1888..Zaccheus Bergen.....New York..... Oct. 11, 1898
 Mar. 29, 1888..Daniel Polhemus Van Dorn....Freehold, N. J.... Nov. 23, 1898
 Mar. 28, 1889..Evert Peek Van Epps.....Schenectady, N. Y. Jan. 7, 1899

Oct. 25, 1886.. John Nathaniel Jansen.....Newark, N. J.....Jan. 13, 1899
 Oct. 25, 1889.. Samuel Mount Schanck.....Hightstown, N. J...Jan. 15, 1899
 Mar. 14, 1895.. William Manning Van Heusen.New York.....Feb. 3, 1899
 April 6, 1886.. Abram Douwe Ditmars.....Brooklyn, N. Y....Feb. 19, 1899
 Oct. 22, 1890.. John Butler Adriance.....New Haven, Conn., April 5, 1899

April 6, 1886.. Robert Goelet.....New York.....April 27, 1899
 Oct. 24, 1889.. Joseph S. Schoonmaker.....Plainfield, N. J.....May 8, 1899
 Mar. 30, 1887.. Seymour Van Nostrand.....Elizabeth, N. J....July 16, 1899
 Mar. 29, 1894.. Charles De La Montanye....Port Ewen, N. Y...July 23, 1899
 Dec. 7, 1888.. Garret Daniel Van Reipen...Jersey City, N. J...Aug. 1, 1899
 Oct. 24, 1889.. Tunis Schenck.....Brooklyn, N. Y....Aug. 15, 1899
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Abraham Lansing.....Albany, N. Y.....Oct. 4, 1899
 Nov. 17, 1885.. Alfred De Witt.....Staatsburgh, N. Y..Oct. 11, 1899
 June 8, 1899.. George Platt Van Vliet.....Salt Point, N. Y...Oct. 29, 1899
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Abraham A. Van Vorst.....Schenectady, N. Y..Dec. 2, 1899
 June 30, 1892.. Joseph C. Hoagland.....New York.....Dec. 8, 1899
 Dec. 20, 1886.. Howard Osterhoudt.....Kingston, N. Y....Dec. 25, 1899
 Mar. 30, 1887.. John Walker Van De Water...New York.....Dec. 28, 1899
 Oct. 24, 1885.. Augustus Rapelye.....Elmhurst, N. Y....Feb. 7, 1900
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Maunsell Van Rensselaer....New York.....Feb. 17, 1900
 Mar. 31, 1892.. Benjamin Alexander Van Schaick, Philadelphia...Mar. 5, 1900
 Oct. 24, 1889.. Samuel Burhans, Jr.....New York.....April 2, 1900
 Mar. 29, 1888.. John Augustus Elmendorf....New York.....April 5, 1900





His Highness the Prince of Orange
 in the year 1672
 by G. Kneller.

WILLIAM OF NASSAU PRINCE OF ORANGE. ET. C. 21

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
 FOUNDED 1849
 1609
 NEDERLANDSE MAATSCHAPPIJ VAN N.Y.
 NEDERLANDSE MAATSCHAPPIJ VAN N.Y.

The Holland Society of New York
 gives a
 Frequent Annual Dinner
 in the Waldorf-Astoria
 January 18th 1900



Spysaad

Zweedsche Kropsalade

Oesters

Groene Schildpadsoep

sjes, Olijven, Selderij, Zoute Amandelen

Elf op hout geroosterd

Gevulde Tomaten

Gevogelte in schelp, Lucullusstijl

Runderlapjes, Beaumarchaisstijl

de aardappelen Gestoofde prinsesseboonen

Sorbet

gebraden "Ruddy" eend

Wintersalade

Roomijs in soorten

Gebakjes Vruchten

Koffie

Sigaren Pijpen

Tabak



INTRODUCTORY.

MUSIC.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM, THE BUD; NEW YORK, THE FUL
FLOWER :

Yet, if on daily scandals fed,

We seem at times to doubt thy worth,
We know thee still, when all is said,

The best and dearest spot on earth.

MUSIC.—*Wien Neerlandisch bloed.*

RESPONSE.

JUDGE HENRY A. GILDE

THE JERSEY DUTCHMAN :

Always in the right place at the right time.

MUSIC.—*Al is ono landtje nog zoo klein.*

RESPONSE.

GOV. FOSTER M. VOORHEES, OF N

DUTCH CIVILIZATION :

It has given to the people of the Netherlands a larger share of
any other European nation has enjoyed, and secured to the
of the Dutch colonies a prosperity and contentment that no o
people ever attained.

MUSIC.—*Wilhelmus van Nassouwe.*

RESPONSE.

HON. JOHN

THE TRUE AMERICAN :

Confident of the greatness of his own country, he does not bui
of her future upon expectations of the patronage of any foreig
MUSIC.—*Star-Spangled Banner.*

RESPONSE.

MR. JOHN W. KELL

BREUKELEN :

Nearest and dearest to her elder sister, Nieuw Amsterdam.

So we grew together,
Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
But yet a union in partition.

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